

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1834.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



"A GIRL PRAYING." BY H. SALENTIN, OF DUSSELDORF.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at 4, Prince's-square, W., the wife of F. S. Massy Dawson, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Southbarrow, Eickley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Beaucliff House, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of J. V. Sigvald Müller, Esq., of twins, a son and a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at The Poplars, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of J. W. Mumby, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Upper Norwood, the wife of James W. Murray, Esq., Assistant Controller, Home District, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at 3, Grosvenor-square, Lady Alice Eyre, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Holme Priory, Isle of Purbeck, Lady Selina Bond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Penge, by the Rev. T. S. Scott, M.A., Henry, third son of the late John Ward, Esq., solicitor, Durham, to Annie, only daughter of the late Captain G. B. Hogg, of the Bombay and China Marine.

On the 14th inst., at 22, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Maxwell Nicholson, D.D., of St. Stephen's, the Rev. Archibald A. Campbell, Minister of Crathie and Braemar, to Mary Johnston, elder daughter of Alex. W. Robertson, Esq., chartered accountant.

On the 12th inst., at St. James's, Spanish-place, W. F. Plowden, of Plowden Hall, Salop, to Lady Mary Dundas, daughter of the late Hon. J. C. Dundas and sister of the present Earl of Zetland.

On the 14th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Marylebone, Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, to Edith, daughter of Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Duberley, of Gaynes Hall, Hunts, to the Hon. Flora Sandys, sister of Lord Sandys.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 14, Rothsay Villas, Richmond-hill, Elizabeth Lydia, widow of Captain Shippard, late 29th Regiment.

On the 22nd ult., Mary, the beloved wife of Louis Martin Brazilly, of Abyssinia Villas, Russell-road, New Wimbledon, aged 63. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, 7, The Paragon, Bath, Major Harmer, late Standard Bearer of her Majesty's Body-Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, aged 59.

On the 10th inst., at Willey Park, Broseley, Shropshire, John George Weld, Lord Forester, in his 74th year.

On the 5th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Edward Twisleton, youngest brother of Lord Saye and Sele, in the 66th year of his age.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24.

SUNDAY, Oct. 18.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke the Evangelist.

Moon's first quarter, 1.29 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary E. H. Plumptre; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Ven. T. B. Buchanan, Archdeacon of Wilts.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.

St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain to the Savoy.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.

Brighton Poultry, Dog, Cat, and Bird Show (two days). Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Discussion on Mr. P. F. Nursey's Paper on Mechanical Puddling; probably Mr. J. Blackbourn on the Working of Marine Worms and Remedies for it).

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

Croydon, Newcastle, and Curragh Races, October meetings.

Royal Humane Society, Committee, 4 p.m.

Gaelic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Donald Campbell on Iona, the Druids Isle, &c.). Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society, Dinner at the City Terminus Hotel (the Lord Mayor in the Chair).

Festival of the College of Organists at St. Paul's Cathedral.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

Tufnell Park Athletic Sports, 4.30. Tring Agricultural Association Show.

Entertainment at the Adelphi Theatre for the Hospital Saturday collection, 2 p.m.

Incorporated Law Society, annual provincial meeting at Leeds (two days).

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Bromley Races, autumn meeting. Royal Toxophilites, extra target.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

Southwell, Notts, Farming Society Show.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Entertainment at the Princess's Theatre for Hospital Saturday collection, 2 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Miles.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.		Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Average of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.		
October 7	29.892	51° 9	48° 4	89	6	52° 1	58° 6	SSW. SW.	197
8	29.937	46° 1	36° 7	72	2	40° 2	55° 4	WSW. SW. SW.	209
9	29.880	51° 4	56° 9	97	8	40° 0	59° 3	SSE. S. SSW.	181
10	30.081	52° 2	48° 0	87	6	40° 9	60° 1	SSW.	239
11	30° 26	55° 1	53° 1	93	-	50° 6	60° 3	SSW. SW.	170
12	30.088	55° 0	51° 2	88	5	50° 4	64° 4	SW. S. SSE.	139
13	29.863	56° 8	53° 1	88	7	49° 4	66° 6	SSE. SSW. SW.	118

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.226 29.940 29.836 30.082 30.141 29.837
Temperature of Air 56° 0 48° 3 56° 5 65° 0 57° 4 57° 2
Temperature of Evaporation 54° 7 45° 9 53° 7 52° 6 55° 7 55° 3
Direction of Wind SW. WSW. SW. SSW. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12
h 26	h 25	h 23	h 22	h 21	h 20	h 19
m 35	m 37	m 45	m 33	m 25	m 14	m 12
s 7	s 7	s 7	s 9	s 12	s 11	s 55

CRYSTAL PALACE—SECOND SATURDAY CONCERT, THIS DAY, SATURDAY.—Vocalists—Madame Sinico-Campobello, Miss Autoinette Sterling, Pianoforte—Herr Dr. Hans von Böllow. The programme will include—Overture, "Oberto," Weber; Symphony in A, "Italian," Mendelssohn; Fantaisie, Béatrice, for Pianoforte and Orchestra, Liszt (first time); Berceuse (op. 57), Valse (op. 42), for Pianoforte, Chopin; Overture, "The Witches' Frolic," Gounod (first time). Conductor—Mr. Manns. Transferable Stalls for the Series of Concerts, Two Guineas; Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (third season), MONDAY, OCT. 26, at Half-past Three o'clock, at QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square. Vocalist, Mr. Santley. Instrumentalist: Messrs. Deichmann, Wiener, Amor, Rendle, Zarbini, Jun., Stehling, Daubert, Ould, and Danreuther. Tickets, 5s. each. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street; all Music-sellers; and at the Rooms.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY, OCT. 31 and NOV. 7. Full particulars in future advertisements.

HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS will CLOSE NOV. 9, and OPEN at the GRAND CONCERT HALL, BRIGHTON, NOV. 11.—Just added, a Grand PANSTREORAMA, exhibiting in a most realistic manner the LANDINGS OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH at GRAVESEND. Every Evening, at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three.—AGRICULTURAL HALL. Prices, 3s. to 6d.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c.—EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, now OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

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THE

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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

TENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

Spain. Against this Marshal Serrano's Government have a right to remonstrate. But it is very questionable, indeed, whether that right should be insisted upon with rigid and uncompromising authority. There are times to go softly, as well as times to stride fiercely. Strong things may be said in gentle language, and even the proudest spirit may clothe its communications in an unassuming guise. The Spanish Ambassador would seem to have forgotten this. The tone of his note is fully as peremptory, as the supposed justice of his demand is defensible. This reflects no high honour upon Spanish diplomacy. True, the fault may be in the agent; but, of course, it is reckoned as that of the Government of which he is the accredited representative. And, all circumstances considered, it is not merely a fault, but a blunder. Looking at the time selected for the presentation of the note, at the political character of the Serrano régime, at the recent recognition of it by the French Government, and at the bearing of antecedent circumstances upon the foreign relations of Spain, it is not surprising, though it is not likely to be true, that the somewhat minatory tone which pervades the Spanish note should be ascribed by Ultramontane partisans in France and elsewhere to pressure put upon Spain by Prince Bismarck, and to a desire on the part of that astute statesman to precipitate a condition of trouble in Europe out of which the ends of Germany might be served. We need hardly say that we give no credence to this rumour, more especially because we think that the German Chancellor has just now quite as much business upon his hands as he can see his way to dispose of. But the very suspicion shows the sensitive irritability which pervades society on the Continent, and it is impossible to regard with complacency the manner and spirit of the Spanish remonstrance against France which has given rise to these conjectures. It is not to be supposed that Marshal Serrano aims at the expansion of what may be called a local quarrel into a Continental war; but it must be confessed that the infelicitous mode in which he has claimed the redress to which Spain may be fairly entitled is hardly calculated to strengthen any predisposition on the part of European States to the maintenance of peace. So it is, however, that the condition of the body politic may be so unhealthy that a scratch which might at other times be too trivial for notice, may fester and become the occasion of terrible suffering.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. Professor Black, of the University of Aberdeen, officiated. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Tillieprone, on Monday, and visited Sir John and Lady Clark. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual out-of-door exercise. Prince Leopold has paid a short visit at the Glassalt Shiel. The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and Viscount Macduff have been staying on a visit to the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have dined with her Majesty. The Duchess of Roxburgh has left the castle.

Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by their sons, Prince Christian and Prince Albert, arrived, on Monday, at Darmstadt. The younger children returned, last week, to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, from Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the members of the Danish Royal family, were yesterday week present at the Casino Theatre, Copenhagen.

The Prince left Copenhagen on Sunday, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, en route for Paris, where his Royal Highness arrived shortly before noon on Tuesday. The Prince, who preserved strict incognito, proceeded to the Hôtel de Bristol. His Royal Highness visited Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday, and numerous distinguished personages called at the hotel and left their names. The Prince went on Thursday to the Château of Eglmont, the residence of the Duke de Larocheoucauld-Bisaccia, for a three days' visit; after which he will pass three days at the seat of the Duke de Trémouille at Rambouillet, returning afterwards to Paris.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children, will, according to existing arrangements, leave Copenhagen on Wednesday next upon her return to England. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, with their eldest son, will accompany her Royal Highness as far as Lubeck.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a son at Buckingham Palace at 2.45 on Thursday morning. Dr. Arthur Farre and Dr. Wilson Fox were in attendance. The latest bulletins announce that the Duchess is progressing favourably and that the infant is well.

The Duke and Duchess were present on Saturday evening at the Haymarket Theatre, and on Tuesday arrangements were completed for their taking up their residence at Eastwell Park, Kent. The Royal carriages were dispatched by the South-Eastern Railway to Ashford, where every preparation had been made to give the Duke and Duchess a grand public reception, and a special train was in readiness to convey them from Charing-cross station at eleven o'clock; but before that hour the illness of the Duchess caused telegrams to be forwarded announcing that the arrival of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses was unavoidably postponed. The town of Ashford and the entire route to Eastwell Park was brilliantly decorated. The 82nd Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) and the East Kent Mounted Rifles, under the command of their Colonel, the Earl of Mount-Charles, with their bands, were present to form an escort, and some 20,000 persons had assembled to give the Duke and Duchess a loyal reception. At two o'clock the following telegram was posted:—"The Duke of Edinburgh to the Chairman of the Local Board.—His Royal Highness cannot possibly leave. He regrets sincerely the disappointment that his absence may have caused to the people assembled to welcome him."

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia, who was en route from St. Petersburg to England, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. Her Imperial Majesty's journey was hastened in consequence

of a telegram announcing the sudden indisposition of the Duchess being received by the Empress upon her arrival at Berlin on Tuesday, on receipt of which she left immediately by special train for Calais, where Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, awaited the arrival of her Imperial Majesty, who was accompanied by the Czarewitch. The Empress crossed the Channel in the Russian yacht Standard to Dover, where, by express command, no official reception was given; but her Imperial Majesty proceeded immediately by special train to London.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, preached at St. Mark's church, at Preston, on the occasion of the opening of a peal of bells.

A proposal has been made in Newmarket to erect a church in the parish of All Saints, in that town, as a memorial to the late Lord George Manners.

The New Testament company of revisers assembled on Tuesday, for their forty-third session, and proceeded with the second revision of the Gospel of St. Mark.

A fine new organ, by Hill and Sons, has been presented to Wilton church, so justly famed for its architectural beauty, near Salisbury, by the Earl of Pembroke. The instrument was opened, yesterday week, by Professor Oakeley.

The restoration of the Oswestry parish church has been completed, at a cost of £10,000, after plans by Mr. Street, R.A. It was opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Dean of Hereford. The collection after morning service amounted to £230.

In view of the proposal to be discussed at next Convocation for the revision of the rubrics, the Bishop of Peterborough has issued to his Rural Deans a series of questions intended to elicit their opinions on the two rubrics most likely to engage special attention—those on ornaments, and the celebrant's position at the communion table.

The temporary Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, Wandsworth, was opened last Saturday. There were three celebrations, and the services throughout the day were most hearty and the congregations very good. The district comprises the Shaftesbury Park Estate, on which there is to be "neither church, chapel, nor public-house."

A new chancel, which has been added to the parish church of Banbury at the cost of £3800, was solemnly dedicated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Oxford, who preached from Psalm lxxx. 3. His Lordship, who afterwards spoke at a luncheon at the Townhall, proposed the health of the Vicar, H. Bach, who had contributed £250 and collected £1250 more.

Preaching at the Savoy Chapel, on Sunday, the Bishop of Manchester dealt with the relations of science to Christianity, and deprecated the efforts of clever men to destroy the high ideals of the Gospel. He showed that the theories that have been propounded would not tend to make men fulfil their duties better, and exhorted his hearers to turn their attention from frivolous pursuits to works of practical benevolence.

At the first of the three conferences of clergy and laity in the diocese of Bath and Wells, on Tuesday, the Bishop said he did not take a desponding view of the present position of Church affairs, nor did he attach much importance to the angry utterances of a few violent men or the extravagant views of a few extreme men. On the contrary, in the greatly-increased activity of thought and action which prevailed in the Church he recognised God's blessing upon her, and augured for her a bright future. He thought they created half their dangers by predicting them.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Whitechapel was held on Wednesday, in St. Mary-street school-rooms—the Rev. J. Cohen, the Rector of the parish, presiding—to take into consideration the offer of Mr. E. O. Cope, M.P., of the sum of £12,500 towards the re-erection of the parish church of Whitechapel and the best means of raising the remainder of the funds (about £6000) necessary for the purpose. Mr. A. W. Gadesden, J.P., moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting accept the offer of Mr. O. E. Cope, and approve the course of applying for a faculty to pull down and rebuild the church. They also begged to express to Mr. Cope their warmest thanks for his generous and munificent offer. Mr. Gladding seconded the proposition, which was adopted unanimously. A committee to raise funds was appointed.

Lord Coleridge spoke at a meeting held on Tuesday, in Exeter, under the presidency of the Bishop, in aid of two of the principal societies connected with the Church of England. Having pointed to what he termed "the unprecedented nature of the action of Parliament" last Session, he contended that it would be idle to expect that the legal position of the Church would long remain unaffected by the passing of the Public Worship Act. The mind of the age, he thought, had gradually, but decidedly, gone away from those portions of the Prayer-book which upheld the sacerdotal principle, to which men would not now submit. He asked those clergymen from whom he differed to consider the difference between power and influence, and expressed the opinion that there was no limit to the good which the Church might do the State.

In the Church Congress at Brighton the great debate of last week, on the adaptation of the fabrics and services of the Church to the wants of the times, was opened, on Thursday, by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Mr. George Street, the architect. Mr. Street's paper was a plea for "more ornament, more ritual, and more stateliness," and its recommendations provoked frequent displays of divided opinion. These were renewed during the speech of Canon Rawlinson, who contended that his use of the word "altar" was scriptural. Among the improvements advocated by the chief speakers were short and frequent services, free seats, and open churches. Scepticism and other subjects were afterwards discussed; and a working men's meeting was held in the evening, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chichester.—At the opening of the proceedings yesterday week the president announced the receipt of a further message from the similar assembly at New York, expressive of a desire for unity. Afterwards a discussion took place on the spiritual life, its helps and hindrances, and the religious bearings of the sanitary questions. The Dean of Norwich read a paper, in which he recommended the study of the higher economy of man, of the thoughts, aspirations, and feelings which Christianity involved, and this because man was a spiritual being, brought by the Atonement under the direct influence of the Spirit of God. A long and animated discussion followed. The congress discussed the connection of cleanliness and godliness. Dr. Acland opened the debate; and several speakers, clergymen and doctors, took part in it. Dr. C. M. Tidy said that health of body seemed almost a pre-requisite to health of soul. Religion and soundness of body were united, as it were, by a marriage bond. Dirt and holiness might possibly coexist, but it was hardly to be expected

that a man should love his brother when he did not respect himself or wash himself. There was a moral influence in a good wash, and a man felt nearer heaven after a swim. He protested against the notion that spiritual insight was best attained by enervated minds and debilitated bodies. How many dogmas, he asked, were there not born of dyspepsia?—how many were there not that died with it? In the evening there was a debate on the education of women, and with a concluding general meeting the congress was brought to a close.—The congress will meet next year at Stoke-on-Trent.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. James Edward Sewell, who was yesterday week nominated by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Oxford in the room of Dean Liddell, graduated at New College in 1832, and was ordained in 1834 by the Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Sewell was appointed Wardean of New College in 1860, and holds several of the University offices.

The delegates of students not attached to any college or hall have issued a report, which speaks very favourably of the conduct of the students. Their success in the schools appears also to be satisfactory, except at responsions, where the proportion of failures is large.

CAMBRIDGE.

The annual election of Fellows of Trinity was held yesterday week, and the vacancies, seven in number, were filled by the Rev. Robert Burn, M.A.; Mr. Anchitel Harry Fletcher Boughey, B.A.; Mr. John Gray Richardson, B.A.; Mr. Edward John Nanson, B.A.; Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, B.A., eldest son of the Bishop of Meath; Mr. Arthur Woolgar Verrall, B.A.; and Mr. Francis Maitland Balfour, B.A.

Mr. W. F. Webster, of the City of London School, has been elected to an exhibition at Trinity of the value of £60 for proficiency in Sanscrit.

The result of the examination at St. John's has been announced as follows:—Exhibitions awarded to Adamson, of Durham School; W. R. Hannan, Pocklington School; G. H. E. Wright, Sedbergh School; R. W. Elsey, Peterborough School; W. F. Burville, E. L. Browne, St. D. G. Watters, A. G. Sellon, and H. E. Trotter, all of Hereford School; J. H. Gwillim and A. Sells, Marlborough; and H. J. Sharp, Manchester. The following have been elected Sizars:—Adamson, Bond, Boyce, J. Brown, Burville, Elsey, Gausset, Gepp, Goodrick, Hannan, Houghton, Latimer, Mackie, Marsh, Matthew, Penkervil, Pincent, Ryland, Sells, Widgery, and Willan.

The Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland met on Tuesday in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Rev. Dr. Hussey presided. A resolution was passed to urge on the Government the claims of the University to Parliamentary representation, and the necessity for providing a better system of intermediate education, also a suitable building for the University. Mr. Porter, Q.C., was unanimously elected a representative of Convocation in the Senate. The prizes to the students were distributed on Wednesday in Dublin Castle—Sir Dominic Corrigan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed the assembly and said that if additional funds in order to render the University more efficient were required, neither the Government nor the House of Commons would be reluctant to grant the means.

Addressing successful students of the London centre of the Oxford local examinations in the theatre of the London University, yesterday week, the Bishop of Manchester expressed regret that London was behind the country centres by 3 per cent, and that only 67 per cent of the picked boys of the best schools succeeded in passing their examination. By way of remedy, the right rev. prelate suggested that the Universities of England should combine in appointing an examining body, not only for competitive examinations but for visiting and reporting upon every public school in the kingdom.

The opening lecture of the Ladies' Educational Institute was given on Monday night, at the London University, Gower-street, by Professor Morley. There was a large number of ladies—new students—present, and thus the prospects of the new session are very encouraging.

The second session in connection with the scheme for extending University education to the people, which scheme was inaugurated at Nottingham twelve months ago, began in that town this week.

The autumn session of the Quebec Institute, which occupies the premises of the old Marylebone Literary Institution, 15, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, began on Monday last. During the past session nearly 700 students joined the classes, and the entries for the present term are already very large.

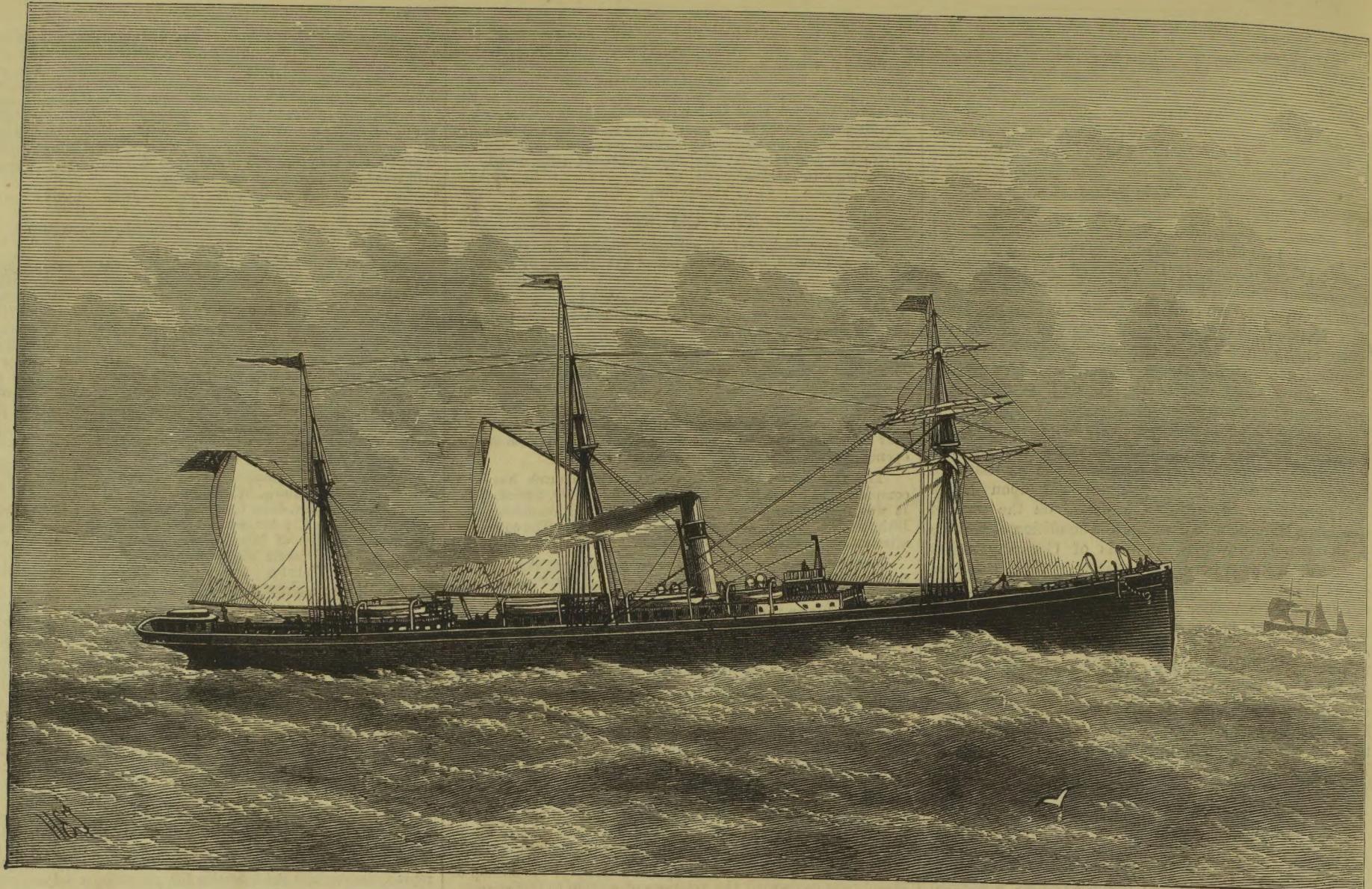
The Working Women's College, 29, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, which, since 1864, has provided education for women in evening classes and lectures, has begun another term upon a new basis and under the new title, "the College for Men and Women, with which is incorporated the Working Women's College." The term was opened by a meeting of the friends and supporters of the movement at St. George's Hall on Monday, at which Mr. Thomas Hughes took the chair. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., was present.

One thousand pounds has been received by the governors of the Wolverhampton Grammar School from Mr. Thomas Warner, late of that town, as a gift to found an exhibition scholarship in memory of his deceased brother, Mr. William Warner, a former governor of the institution.

"A GIRL PRAYING."

This picture, which in German is called "Ein Betendes Mädchen," is the work of Herr Salentin, a Düsseldorf artist, and we have copied a photograph of it published by the Berlin Photographic Company. The grace of tender and innocent feminine youth and the reverential attitude of the kneeling maiden's figure are well presented in this simple composition. The arrangement, too, of its accessory parts—the tall stems and sombre shade of the pine-trees behind, and the architecture of the little shrine where she pauses in her lonely walk through the forest—seems to harmonise very well, both in proportion and in agreeable contrast of forms and texture, with the central living figure, whose expression is that of humbly confiding peace. It is such a picture as one would like to consult, for suggestions of relief and repose, in the hours of vexation and inward strife which come to every mind. "The world is too much with us," as Wordsworth says; and here is an escape from its turmoil.

The annual athletic sports of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars took place on Thursday week, at Norwich, the Duke of Connaught participating in them, and taking part in a sack-race with Lieutenant Phipps and Captain Reid. Lieutenant Phipps was placed first and Captain Reid second. The Duke gave a cup in a 200-yards consolation race, which was won by Private Crowder.



THE STATE OF INDIANA (STATE LINE) FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK



A RESTAURANT IN KASHGAR, CENTRAL ASIA.



THE SALLE AUX BLES ET FARINES, PARIS.

The Extra Supplement.**"THE CAPTIVES."**

The Servian and Dalmatian provinces of the Turkish Empire, including Bosnia, Croatia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro, have a tributary half-independence, and in ordinary times are governed by the domestic rule of their own princes. It has, however, more than once happened that the chiefs of the western provinces, professing the Roman Catholic religion, have been incited by foreign encouragement to revolt against the Sultan's paramount sovereignty. As no substantial aid has been afforded them, by France or any other Power, upon these unfortunate occasions, the result has usually been to expose the people to severe vengeance; and where resistance has been attempted in vain, the Turkish commanders have often punished a town or village by making slaves of a number of its young women. An incident of this distressing kind has employed the pencil of a native artist, M. Jaroslav Cermak, in his picture, "Le Batin de Guerre," lately exhibited at the Salon of Paris. Here is a party of Christian girls, who have been taken captive in a war for the liberation of their country, now on their way to Adrianople, where they will be sold to the degrading servitude of their sex in some Turkish Pasha's household. Two Albanian soldiers, appointed to guard this human booty of the ferocious campaign, indulge themselves with a whiff of tobacco at the halting-place, which seems to be amidst the marble ruins of some ancient Greek or Roman building. The villainous looks of these two military ruffians, and the sorrowful attitude of their womanly prey, give much dramatic interest to the scene. We can but hope that the influence of all the civilised Powers of Europe will prevent any future renewal of such atrocities, but it is beyond question that they have been perpetrated within the lifetime of this generation.

THE STATE LINE ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIPS.

The new screw steam-ship, State of Indiana, was built by Messrs. Thomas Wingate and Co., at Whiteinch, Glasgow, for the State Line Steam-Ship Company, to be employed in the trade between Glasgow and New York. This ship is a magnificent specimen of marine architecture. She was launched with all her machinery on board, and completely fitted for sea, on Aug. 27, made a trial-trip on Sept. 2, and sailed from Glasgow for New York, via Larne, Belfast, on the 5th ult., with a full cargo of goods and a large number of passengers. The hull is 330 ft. in length, 36 ft. in breadth, and 28½ ft. in depth, with a burden of 2528 tons gross register, and is propelled by a pair of compound surface condensing engines, of 400-horse power nominal, indicating about 2000-horse power effective. She was built under special survey, and is classed A 100, the highest description of the first class at Lloyd's. In addition to a large cargo capacity, accommodation has been provided for 80 first-class cabin, 30 second-class cabin, and 500 third-class or steerage passengers, besides 109 of a crew, including officers. The cabin saloon is unusually spacious, and is elegantly fitted up, with large mirrors, a piano, and a library. Abundant light and ventilation are supplied by means of a large oval well in the centre, in addition to the usual side lights. The ladies' cabin opens off the saloon, and is very tastefully furnished in blue velvet, with decorations of white enamel and gold. There is also a large circular boudoir on deck for the exclusive use of the ladies, with large plate-glass windows, shaded with blue silk hangings and floored with encaustic tiles. From this apartment a private staircase leads to a promenade deck. There is a commodious smoking-room for gentlemen, with large windows and tiled floor. Adjoining the saloon is the chief steward's pantry, which is of extra large size, with all convenient fittings. Electric wires are led from the saloons and state-rooms to this apartment; and it is in communication with the galley above by means of hoists. The state-rooms are entirely separate from the saloon. They are spacious, well lighted, ventilated, and beautifully painted with white enamel and gold. Comfortable, well-arranged baths and other conveniences are in this part of the vessel. The second cabins are roomy apartments, comfortably furnished as parlour and bedroom. The steerage accommodations are unsurpassed. Separate compartments are provided for single men, for married couples and families, and for single women—cleanliness and good ventilation prevail throughout; and in cold weather the entire ship is heated by steam. The captain's apartments, and also those of the officers of the ship, are amidships. The forecastle presents a special feature, being semicircular, with twelve doors leading by staircases to the 'tween decks, the quarters of the sailors and firemen. It also forms a shelter in bad weather. Immediately over the captain's and officers' rooms are the bridges and chart-house, from which telegraphic communication is arranged with the engine department and wheelhouse, controlling all the movements of the ship. Besides the usual donkey-engines and steam-winch there are independent steam-engines for steering, hoisting ashes, or working the anchors, so as to reduce manual labour. There are numerous life-boats raised on platforms to allow passengers to walk under them, and fitted with the approved patent lowering apparatus. On the whole, nothing appears to have been left undone to make the vessel complete in every respect.

The State of Indiana is the fourth vessel Messrs. Thomas Wingate and Co. have built for the "State Line," which now consists of nine ships, the others having been built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Ship-Building Company of Glasgow. Six of these vessels are similar in size, power, and style to the State of Indiana. These constitute the line to New York, and sail regularly every Friday from Glasgow, calling at the railway wharf at Larne, near Belfast, on Saturday morning, to take on board goods and passengers. These ships sail on the return voyage from New York every Saturday; they call at Larne to land passengers for Ireland and those who wish to avail themselves of the most expeditious route to England without going on to Glasgow. The other three vessels belonging to the company are employed in maintaining a monthly communication between Liverpool and New Orleans.

A RESTAURANT IN KASHGAR.

That country of Central Asia, north of Thibet, inclosed between the Karakorum, the Thian Shian, and the Bolor Dagh ranges of mountains, but open eastward to the Desert of Gobi, has lately been much spoken of. It includes the provinces of Yarkand and Kashgar, inhabited by the Eastern Turks, whose name is sometimes written "Toork" to distinguish them from the Ottoman Turks of Western Asia and of Europe. These provinces, formerly part of the Chinese Empire, are now ruled by their own independent Emir, to whom Mr. T. D. Forsyth paid a diplomatic visit, scarcely a twelvemonth ago, to procure commercial advantages for British India. Our readers have seen many illustrations from the clever sketches of Captain

E. H. Chapman, R.A., who accompanied Mr. Forsyth's party. Here is one of the Restaurant, or Ash-Khana. He writes as follows:—"In every Mohammedan country cooked provisions may be purchased in the bazaar of any large village or town; the restaurant, however, on the footing on which it is established in Eastern Turkestan, is essentially a Chinese introduction. In families the ash or pilau, which is the *pièce de résistance* in all Toorkish dinners, is prepared at home; bread, muntoos (mutton-pies), and all delicacies are, however, purchased at the regular cook-shops, by either the men or women of the family. The bachelor invariably resorts to the restaurant for his meal. There he is supplied with soup, mutton-pies, vegetable delicacies, bread, and the never-failing ash, for a sum not exceeding twopence; while a cup of tea from the somavar, which stands near the doorway, is a matter of course, if he desires it. Tables and forms are in use at these establishments, though they are quite unknown in private houses, and it is usual for high and low amongst genuine Toorks to sit on the floor. Both chopsticks and spoons are placed on the table, and to good Mohammedans an opportunity for washing hands, both before and after meat, is not wanting. It is impossible to do justice to the refinements of Chinese cookery in a few lines; its principal recommendation to a European is its cleanliness; but it aims at an endless variety in the preparation of the simplest compounds, and arrives at considerable success. The ash is prepared with mutton fat; it is usually cooked in a large iron vessel of Russian manufacture. Besides the portion of mutton it contains, the principal ingredient is rice, in which slices of carrot and turnip, sometimes of apple and quince, are mixed up with numerous spices. The meat is, in all cases, deliciously sweet and tender, and, but for the absence of salt, the ash might be pronounced a chef-d'œuvre. With a little salt in one's pocket, however, a good dinner may easily be obtained in any bazaar in Eastern Turkestan."

THE PARIS CORN EXCHANGE.

The Halle aux Blés or Corn Exchange of Paris was built from the designs of Camus de Mézières, upon ground occupied from the twelfth to the sixteenth century by a mansion known, firstly, as the Hôtel de Nesle, and subsequently as the Hôtel de Bohème. This hotel was demolished in 1572, by Catherine de Medicis, who built in its place a palace, which she shortly afterwards abandoned, and which was purchased, in 1604, by the Count de Soissons. The municipality bought it in 1755, and pulled it down, only leaving a tall fluted column, containing a very remarkable winding staircase leading to a platform on the summit. This column, it may be remembered, is the scene of one of the most exciting episodes in Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novel, "Crichton;" and on the platform alluded to is yet to be seen a portion of the astrological apparatus made use of by Cosmo Ruggieri and his Royal mistress. The column itself, however, has been so frequently repaired, that it is very doubtful if the mother of Charles IX. would recognise it.

The municipality, as before remarked, obtained the ground in 1755; and, as soon as the Royal edict could be obtained—which was not till seven years later—they commenced building. The dome, which presented many difficulties, was only finished in 1783. Despite all the care taken in the construction, it fell in 1802. An Imperial decree, dated Sept. 4, 1807, ordered its re-erection, and even specified the materials to be made use of. The new dome, an iron framework sheathed with copper, was completed in 1811, and still exists. Viewed from the interior its aspect is far from pleasing, and it has been justly compared by Victor Hugo to "a jockey's cap on a large scale." It is supported by twenty-four semicircular arches, devoid of all ornamentation, which render the appearance of this immense hall singularly cold and monotonous. The Exchange itself is a heavy, circular building, without grace or grandeur, the only thing remarkable about it being a vertical echo of extraordinary power and rapidity. A double staircase leads to the upper stories, the first floor being occupied by the offices of the administration, and the second serving as the linen exchange.

Like our own Royal Exchange, this has been forsaken by those for whom it was originally intended. The farmers and millers, who are supposed to frequent it, prefer, without exception, to transact their business in certain cafés in a neighbouring street. The noise and animation, the almost feverish activity, which distinguish the other markets of Paris, are entirely lacking at the Halle aux Blés, and a stranger visiting it for the first time is justified in wondering whether it is a public exchange or merely a partly-stocked storehouse. Sacks of grain are piled up here and there upon one another; and others are scattered about half opened to show the quality of the wheat, lentils, maize, haricots, or flour they may contain. Through the passages left between these piles of sacks a few stray passengers hurry along, taking care not to brush up against them and thereby run the risk of being temporarily made as white as millers. Along the pillars have been erected a number of wooden stalls, let out at fifty centimes a day to dealers in various odds and ends, who mostly beguile the time spent in waiting for customers by knitting. A sergeant-de-ville sometimes pacing up and down languidly, with his hands crossed behind his back, and a few porters, mostly Herculean Auvergnats, chatting in their almost unintelligible patois as they lounge upon the benches with their broad-leaved white hats beside them, having their sticks, studded with brass nails, suspended from their wrists, complete the picture.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., speaking at Galashiels, yesterday week, expressed himself of opinion that the recent change of Government was desirable, as Liberal statesmen needed rest, and it is right for the Conservatives to have their turn of office.

The supporters of Mr. W. F. Saunders, who contested the borough of Kendal at the general election, have presented him with a handsome silver salver, to mark their appreciation of his long and consistent advocacy of Conservative principles.

Mr. Otway, late M.P. for Chatham, was on Wednesday presented by the Liberal electors of that borough with a testimonial, consisting of a silver épergne and an illuminated address, in acknowledgment of his Parliamentary services. Mr. Otway, in reply, reviewed the political situation which led to the recent change of Government.

The annual dinner of the Norwich Eldon Club was held, on Wednesday evening, at Norwich—the Duke of Wellington, Sir Samuel Bignold, and several other gentlemen of influence being present. Congratulations were exchanged during the evening on the accession of a Conservative Administration to power, while confidence was also expressed in Mr. Disraeli's Government.

A large meeting was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord Kesteven, at Peterborough, to consider the advisability of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. It was suggested that the memorial should take the form of an enlargement of the present infirmary, which institution was given to the city by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. A committee was appointed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 15.
The Spanish note is the all-absorbing topic of the day. Ugly rumours, attended by a corresponding fall on the Bourse, got afloat last Saturday to the effect that the Madrid Government had addressed an official memorandum, most offensive in tone, stringent measures to keep the frontier and to prevent the transit of arms and stores destined for the Carlists. These rumours have since been fully confirmed, and the tone of the complaint formally addressed to the Duc Decazes by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo has been shown not to have been exaggerated. The note is a reply to one written by the Duke on Aug. 8 stating, in reference to former complaints, that France had done all that diplomatic usages required, and requesting detailed statements of alleged infractions of the neutrality laws. It consists of a long memorandum, supplemented by consular reports, and treating of a period extending over four years. It accuses the French prefect and other officials at Pau of directly favouring the Carlists, asks for their immediate removal, and requests not only that a large body of French troops shall be at once stationed along the frontier to co-operate with the Spanish army, but that the Carlists shall be excluded from French territory.

The effect of this communication has been to draw all parties for the time being more closely together. Newspapers of all shades of colour are loud in their denunciations of the insult conveyed in it, and the universal opinion is that Spain would not have dared to venture on such a course had she not been directly inspired from Berlin. People here profess to see the hand of Bismarck at work in all this, and are proportionately alarmed; and, indeed, it seems strange that the Spanish Government could have ventured upon such a step without some assurance of support. However, it looks as if they will have nothing to fear; for France has had, to all appearance, quite enough of interference in Spanish affairs, and the Duc Decazes will content himself with pointing out that it is impossible for him to comply with the requests so modestly set forth. It may be noted that the memorandum alleges that the causes for complaint have been more frequent since he held office.

The Spanish note has quite deadened the interest attaching to the impending elections to the Assembly, though these had begun to promise some features of excitement. The Duc de Padoue, who was Minister of the Interior in 1858, and who is the Bonapartist candidate for the department of Seine-et-Oise, has managed, however, to create a slight sensation. He is Mayor of the little village of Courson l'Annay, and when forwarding his electoral address to his brother mayors throughout the department, accompanied it by a letter appealing for their co-operation on the ground that Marshal MacMahon had personally pledged all Government officials to strict neutrality. The Prefect, M. Frimbourg, caught fire at this, and, in reply, issued a circular to the mayors telling them that he alone had the right to speak in the name of the Government, and warning them against compliance with the Duke's request. The Duke, in reply, sent forth another circular denying the Prefect's right to speak alone in the name of the Government, and reiterating the statement of the neutrality promised by the Marshal. Whereupon he was summarily deprived of his office of Mayor. The contest between him and M. Senard, the Republican candidate, which takes place on Sunday, promises to be a very close one. The elections for the representation of the Pas de Calais and Hautes Pyrénées are fixed for the same date; the others are to take place on Nov. 8.

The only other political fact to notice is one that would, perhaps, at any other moment have caused no small degree of interest. The Orénoque has been recalled from Civita Vecchia by the decision of a Cabinet Council held on Monday. It will be remembered that this vessel was placed at the disposal of the Pope in 1870 in case he should desire to leave Italy, and has remained on the same station ever since. However, her removal is, according to the *Journal Officiel*, no sign of a change of feeling on the part of France, since another ship will be placed at his service, but will remain in a French port on the Mediterranean. The clerical papers lament, but the other journals express their approval of, the conduct pursued by the Government.

Amongst social items which have transpired are to be noted the abrupt departure of the Grand Duke Constantine, and Patti's reappearance at the Opera, where she has not sung since the war, as Valentine in the "Huguenots," the performance being for the benefit of the refugees from Alsace and Lorraine. The gathering was of the most brilliant character; and, though the fair singer had not chosen a rôle well suited to her, she had no reason to complain of her reception. The horrors of the week may be summed up in the immense fire, on Saturday, at Montmartre, whereby the piano factory of M. Herz was burnt to the ground, owing to an act of incendiarism perpetrated by a discharged workman named Gautier; and in a double execution on the Place de la Roquette, on Tuesday morning, when Moreau, the wife-poisoner, and Boudas expiated their offences at the hands of M. Roch, the headsman.

SPAIN.
Marshal Serrano has received the Ministers of Brazil and the Netherlands.

The following are some of the numerous items relating to the war telegraphed:—The Republican Army of the North, under General Laserna, has crossed the Ebro and taken possession of Laguardia. Don Carlos, with the main body of his forces, under Mendiri, is in La Rioja di Navarra. Several Carlist leaders have abandoned Estella and followed Dorregaray into France. The Carlists have shot nineteen men of the Navarese battalion, at Estella, for insubordination. The Carlists entered the village of Behobia on Monday morning, surrounding fifty Republicans in the custom-house. The Republicans defended themselves until four in the afternoon, when relief came from Irún. The Carlists retired, and the Republicans fired the villages of Behobia and Puerto.

ITALY.

In a circular addressed to the prefects with reference to the approaching elections, Count Cantelli, Minister of the Interior, propounds an official programme modelled on that of Signor Minghetti at Legnago. He urges them to organise electoral committees for the purpose of testing the opinions of the various candidates. All public functionaries are expected to vote, and though the Government do not wish to influence them it will not permit them to engage in any party propaganda.

A deep impression was produced in Rome by the recent capture by brigands of Mgr. Theodoli, one of the Pope's Chamberlains. It seems that Mgr. Theodoli was staying at the Abbey of Trivuli, near Frosinone, and was accustomed after dinner to walk in the woods to a spot where a chapel to the Virgin has been erected. The other day he went beyond it, but had not proceeded more than five minutes when five brigands armed with guns seized him and led him to the top of an adjoining hill. A letter written in his own hand was then sent to the

abbey announcing what had occurred, and asking for 50,000f., the amount demanded for his ransom. A sum of 20,000f. was at once sent, but this the brigands refused as insufficient. For two days and two nights the prelate was dragged about by his captors until the sum was paid, and he was then set free.

Nine Orsini bombs and some Socialist proclamations have been seized by the police in the house of a member of the International at Florence, and fifteen persons have been arrested at Caserta for belonging to an association said to have been connected with the band that captured Mgr. Theodoli.

HOLLAND.

The Government has introduced in the Chambers a bill prohibiting the coinage of silver for private individuals.

GERMANY.

It is announced by authority that the Emperor of Germany will arrive in Berlin on the 20th inst., and that, after having visited the Count of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he will return to the capital on the 24th. A semi-official journal referring to this statement, explains that the state of his Majesty's health will not admit of his visiting Italy at this time of the year.

The Empress Augusta arrived at Frankfort on Thursday week, and attended the sitting of the German Women's Association. Her Majesty delivered an address, in which she thanked those present for their devotion to the common cause, which was most fittingly carried on in the present fortunate time of peace. Women's vocation was to console and help, and opportunities to do so were to be found everywhere. It was a duty to respect the peculiarities and independence of every country, and it was also a duty to promote union and mutual help. After thanking the German Princesses present as the protectresses of the association, and the town of Frankfort for the reception given to the members of the association, her Majesty returned at a quarter to eight to Baden-Baden.

A drama from the pen of Prince George of Prussia, having for its plot an episode in Italian history of the sixteenth century, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Dowager Queen of Bavaria was last week received into the Roman Catholic Church.

The King of Saxony closed the Diet last Saturday. His Majesty alluded to his deceased father in terms of grateful recollection, and thanked the Diet for its co-operation in enacting the numerous important laws passed during the Session.

Count Arnim has been transferred from his prison to the sanitary establishment, where he is now to be confined.

After having undergone an imprisonment of six months and nine days, the Archbishop of Cologne was released yesterday week, and the remainder of the penalty imposed upon him will be remitted in consideration of the suspension of his salary and the sale of his furniture.

The Chamber of Deputies at Darmstadt has adopted the bills relating to religious orders and congregations and the taxation of churches and religious communities.

At the Social Science Congress being held at Eisenach resolutions have been passed in favour of a general income tax throughout the Empire, on the ground that every inhabitant, according to his means, should contribute to the expenses of the Government.

AMERICA.

President Grant has been warmly welcomed on his tour in the Indian territory. He has received deputations, with addresses, from the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Indians.

At a great Republican meeting which has been held at Paterson, Mr. Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy, declared that President Grant had no intention of allowing himself to be put forward as a candidate for a third term of office.

Elections for State officials and for members of Congress took place on Tuesday, and the Democrats were successful in several States.

General M'Kenzie has repelled two consecutive attacks made by the Cheyenne Indians, and surprised five Indian camps near Fork, Red River. He captured and destroyed a hundred of their lodges, comprising munitions of war and 1420 horses. Of the latter 1040 were killed.

Criminal proceedings are said to have been ordered by the Washington Government against the White Leaguers of Louisiana; and the prosecution of the Mormons for polygamy, under the law passed by the last Congress, has also begun.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has issued a report announcing that the cotton in five States has improved 24 per cent, and has declined in three States 12 per cent, and in the others is unchanged. The gathering of the crop opens freely, and the picking is generally making rapid progress. Severe frost in Kentucky and Tennessee is said to have killed half the tobacco crop in those States.

INDIA.

The Viceroy has gone to Hazareebagh. The line of railway, constructed at the expense of the Nizam, to Hyderabad was opened on the 8th inst.

Mr. Shaw, the British agent at Shahidullah, arrived there on the 19th ult.

The Belgian Government has granted to Madame Van de Weyer an annual pension of 4000f.

It is denied at Cairo that the Egyptian Government has any intention of undertaking new financial operations at present.

Sir Andrew Clarke, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has effected a pacific arrangement between the chiefs of Bandor and Pahung and the Maharajah of Lahore.

The new scheme of retirement for officers in the Madras army has begun well, nearly thirty Colonels having accepted the terms offered them.

Some tribes on the borders of Algiers having refused to submit to the Moorish Government, the Emperor of Morocco has attacked them with a body of troops, and has inflicted severe losses upon them.

At Berne, yesterday week, all the States represented at the International Postal Congress signed the convention except France. There was a banquet in the evening.

The dispute between the municipality and the canton of Geneva as to the succession duty on the Duke of Brunswick's bequest was settled yesterday week. The municipality agreed to hand over 2,400,000f. to the canton, the latter waiving the question as to the liability of municipalities to succession duty.

Captain Lees's mission to Ashantee for the purpose of securing peace between King Koffe and the two revolted chiefs is said to have been successful, though he refused the King's request that he should endeavour to induce the chiefs to return to their allegiance.

News has been brought to the Cape of the burning of the Liverpool ship Oliver Cromwell, while on a voyage to Aden with a cargo of coals. A fire broke out in the hold, and the captain and crew were obliged to abandon the vessel and take to a boat. They left the ship burning, and, after a voyage of three days, during which they endured great privations, they arrived safely at Capetown.

The Governor-General of Canada has started on a visit to New York.

The quarterly revenue returns for the colony of Victoria are pronounced satisfactory, in a telegram from Melbourne.

Complete reparation has been made by the Guatemala Government for the recent outrage on Consul Magee. The British flag was duly saluted, on the 4th ult., and the indemnity of £10,000 was paid to the injured gentleman.

From Constantinople it is stated that the Porte has determined to send forthwith 260,000 bushels of corn towards relieving the famine in Asia Minor, and to provide 11,000 pairs of oxen to enable the villagers to sow their fields. The sheep and goat tax in Angora has also been reduced for six years.

Reminiscences of the "Trent affair" are suggested by the return home of the fifteenth brigade Royal Artillery, which landed at Woolwich on Monday, after thirteen years foreign service. It was sent to Canada in 1862, and thence ordered to Gibraltar, where it has been relieved by the seventeenth brigade.

Hong-Kong advices give an account of the seizure of the English steamer, the Spark, by Chinese pirates, who murdered the captain and several of the crew and plundered the vessel. Large rewards had been offered for the discovery of the offenders, and British, Portuguese, and Chinese gun-boats had been sent in search of them.

Brigadier-General Stafford, C.B., has been appointed to the command of an expedition against the Dufflas, a predatory tribe inhabiting the north-east frontier of Assim, who have carried off some captives from British territory. The object of the expedition is to release the prisoners and inflict moderate punishment on their captors.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants forwarded to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during the month of September:—Assaye, for Auckland, with 419 souls; Cospatrick, Auckland, 429; Geraldine Paget, Canterbury, 395; Clarence, Hawke's Bay, 348; Carnatic, Marlborough, 297; Crusader, Canterbury, 374; total, 2262.

It appears from the first protocol of the recent international congress at Brussels on the usages of war that the earlier sittings were devoted to the settlement of the bases of discussion. Baron Lambermont, the Belgian chief delegate, declared that he would not support any resolution which might weaken the national defences or deprive citizens of the right of doing their duty towards their country; Sir A. Horsford, on the part of England, said that he could not discuss any general principles not already recognised and accepted; and Baron Jomini, the Russian representative and president, gave an assurance that the right of self-defence should not be restrained.

Mr. F. R. Hogg, the Director-General of the Post Office in India, has communicated to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay a letter he has received from the secretary of the General Post Office in London on the subject of the revision of the overland postal contract. Mr. Hogg thinks it is very much to be regretted that it should be possible to revise a contract so important to India without consulting its Government or local public opinion. He says he shall shortly address the Government on the subject, "not in view to reopen what has already been settled, but with the object of preventing a recurrence of the anomaly, and to secure at least an expression of the wishes of the community of India before changes are made in the service through which its communications with Europe are maintained."

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

At the Royal East Berks and South Bucks agricultural meeting, held last week, the Prince Consort's Cups, each value twenty guineas, presented annually by her Majesty the Queen for the best cultivation of root crops, were awarded to Mr. J. T. Mills, of Cookham, and Mr. S. Pullen, of Horsham. Mr. Mills, sen., won the cup, value £10 10s., presented by the Prince of Wales for the best five acres of swedes.

The annual meeting of the Surrey Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday. The dinner in the evening was at the King's Head Hotel, Epsom, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., presiding, and Mr. J. Page, of Coombe, being vice-chairman.

The Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Show was opened yesterday week. Among the exhibitors were Lord Abergavenny, the Dowager Countess of Aylesford, the Marchioness of Camden, Sir Edmund S. Hardinge, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., the Hon. R. P. Nevill, and Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P.

Lord Enfield presided at an agricultural dinner at Shepperton yesterday week. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. Coope, M.P., were among the speakers.

The annual dinner of the Harlow and Epping Labourers' Friendly Society was held yesterday week, Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbotson, M.P., being one of the speakers.

Sir Stafford Northcote was expected to preside, on Monday, at the annual dinner of the Burrington (North Devon) Agricultural Society. At the last moment, however, a letter was received from him, dated from Paris, in which he said, "I have been so much knocked up of late that I have been obliged to take a little absolute rest, and have come abroad for a week or two before sessions week. I must therefore, with very great regret, ask my friends at Burrington to allow me to break the engagement. I assure you that I am very sorry; but I have a hard autumn before me, and I must take a holiday while I can."

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., gave an address on agricultural labour at the dinner of the Sidmouth District Agricultural Association, on Tuesday.

The subjects of tenant-right and compensation for unexhausted improvements were discussed, last Saturday, at the quarterly meeting of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Agriculture. The question was introduced by Mr. Godber, a tenant-farmer, who declared that a Government that dealt with the question of local taxation and brought it to a just and satisfactory settlement, and also gave the country a tenant-right bill based on sound principles, would be entitled to as large an amount of popularity as the Government that disestablished the Irish Church and passed the Ballot Act.

The annual show of the Peterborough Fat Stock Club will be held on Dec. 8 and 9.

The official inquiry into the stranding of the screw-steamer Gordon Castle has ended in the suspension for twelve months of the certificate of the master, Captain Alexander Ritchie, the magistrate and his assessors thinking that he had not used proper caution in the navigation of the vessel.—The decision in the case of the stranding of the steamship Pascal, near Cape Dehogue, was given on Monday morning at Liverpool. The Court adjudged Master M. T. Byrne in default in not using the lead when the fog came on and hauling his vessel more to the northward; but, in consideration of his care in other respects and excellent character, the Court suspended his certificate for only two months.

STAGE-COACH ROBBERY ON THE STEPPE.

Hounslow Heath, as it was half a century ago, seemed more the place for a story of stage-coach robbery than the shores of the Sea of Aral. But those who can remember the state of West Middlesex before the railways and the police were established had a vague notion of the Sea of Aral, the Oxus and Jaxartes, in their youthful days. It is about fifty years since the Russian Empire began to annex the waste plains of Central Asia. Stage coaches and steam-boats have followed the march of Russian troops; the Kirghiz Tartars have become a docile peasantry, and the marauding Turcomans are likely to be tamed by the great Northern Power of civilisation. This mighty and beneficent process, which deserves our hearty approval, is concisely described in "Khiva and Turkestan," translated by Captain H. Spalding (Chapman and Hall). The excellent map in his volume, which shows all that lies between the Caucasus and the Himalayas, presents the sub-divisions of the steppe, or wilderness, around the Sea of Aral. A district north-west of that continental lake is marked as the Kara Kum. This name signifies "The Black Sand," to distinguish that part of the desert from the Kizil Kum, or "Red Sand," on the other side of the Sir Daria or Jaxartes river. It is in the Kara Kum, on the high road from Orenburg to Fort Perofsky, that the stage-coach was attacked and pillaged. The drawing we have engraved is one of those furnished by Mr. N. Karasin, an artist of St. Petersburg, who travelled and resided six years in those Asiatic provinces. Several other illustrations from his pencil have been given in former numbers; but some are yet reserved by us for future publication.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

At the Mint last year the "gold sweep" realised £2995 8s. 8d.

On and after Monday next compartments for ladies, and for gentlemen accompanied by ladies, will be reserved in all the trains upon the Metropolitan Railway.

Lord Monck, in presiding over the annual meeting of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, which was held, on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, stated that the cable was working admirably.

On Wednesday night the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Lusk and the Lady Mayoress entertained the representatives of the City companies at a banquet. Over 200 ladies and gentlemen were present.

A statue of her Majesty was placed, last Tuesday, on the pedestal above the entrance to the new Foreign Office. The Queen is represented seated on the throne, arrayed in Royal robes and wearing a diadem.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Metropolitan Bridges Association, held on Tuesday night, expressing approval of the action taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works with a view to free the Thames bridges from tolls, and inviting the support of members of Parliament for this object.

The board of management, being desirous of extending to the greatest numbers of the public the advantages of the technical instruction afforded by the International Exhibition before its close on the 31st inst., have decided to reduce the charge of admission to one penny, except on Wednesdays, when the charge will remain one shilling. The reduction will begin on Monday next.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 91,026, of whom 34,059 were in workhouses and 56,967 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6413, 9655, and 23,032 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 820, of whom 516 were men, 245 women, and 59 children under sixteen.

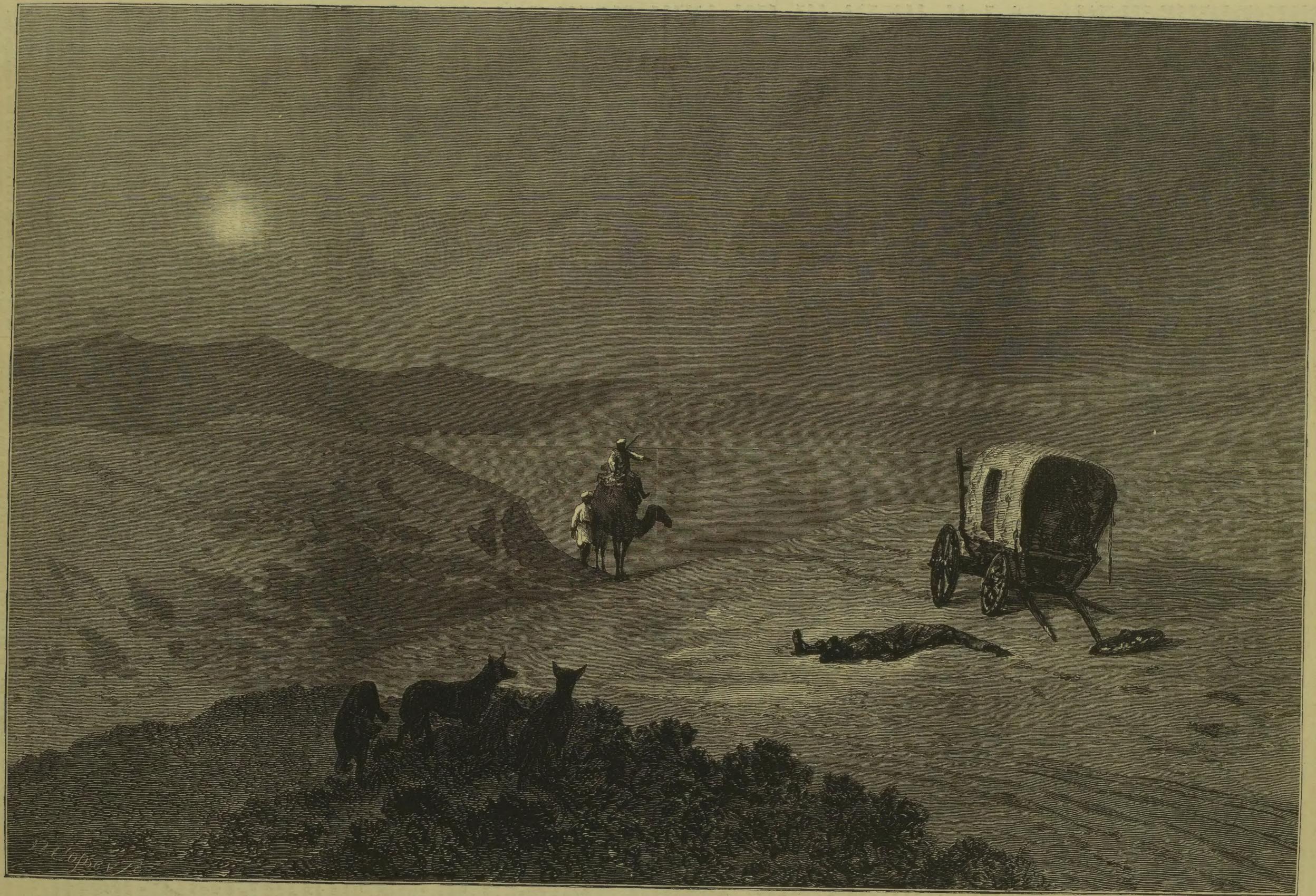
The foundation-stone of a new Congregational church was laid on Thursday week, at Anerley-road, by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. In the evening a tea meeting was held, followed by a public meeting, at which it was stated that £663 had been deposited on the stone in the afternoon, which, together with further promises of £128, made the total £791. Mr. Morley announced, in the course of a few remarks, that he proposed to add a donation of £500, to be paid in two instalments upon the completion of two sums of £1000 each, towards the first of which £791 is subscribed.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, presided at the weekly meeting of that body on Wednesday, at which a discussion arose upon the cash balance-sheet, and, incidentally, upon the work which had already been done. It was resolved to make an application to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for an advance of a further sum of £70,000 (making, up to the present time, £1,053,700 to be borrowed in all from the commissioners), for the purpose of providing school accommodation in the metropolis.—Sir Charles Reed opened a new board school yesterday week, which has been erected near Haverstock-hill, to accommodate upwards of 1000 children, at a cost of about £900.

There were 2134 births and 1242 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 8 and the deaths were 166 below the average numbers. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 17 and 18 per 1000, further rose last week to 19. The deaths included one from smallpox, 9 from measles, 107 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, and 44 from diarrhoea. The 39 deaths from fever showed a considerable increase upon the numbers returned, in recent weeks, were within 7 of the corrected average weekly number, and included 14 certified as typhus, 24 as enteric or typhoid, and 1 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to scarlet fever exceeded the corrected weekly average by 19. The mean temperature was 49·1 deg., being 3·4 deg. below the average.

From Jan. 1 next there are to be only two classes on the Midland Railway. The rate for first-class fares is to be three-halfpence per mile, and that of third class is to remain unaltered. Return tickets at reduced fares are to be abolished.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a committee to inquire into the system of speculation prevailing on the Stock Exchange, and on Monday this committee presented their report to the chamber. It stated that the directors of the Stock Exchange had declined to take any part in investigating the matter, and therefore the committee recommended that the co-operation of other chambers of commerce throughout the country should be sought, in order that a representation might be made to Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission. The report of the committee was adopted.



RUSSIAN STAGE-COACH PILLAGED BY STEPPE ROBBERS NEAR THE SEA OF ARAL.



SCENE FROM "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," AT DRURY LANE.

The part of the lion-hearted Richard is so well fitted to the style of Mr. James Anderson, that we are not surprised that Mr. Halliday's dramatic adaptation should have proved a decided success. But on this we have already sufficiently discoursed. Our present business lies with the incident of planting the Banner of England on St. George's Mount—the degradation of the Austrian flag, and the brave attitude of the Monarch in the assertion of British claims to the leadership of the Crusades. We here see the triumphant gesture of the English King as he disputes in *limine* the pretensions of Austria to enter into rivalry with the rulers of a nobler race. The spectator of the play will readily recognise the scene, with all its splendid accessories, which we have endeavoured to reproduce; and particularly the situation of the principal figure, as he treads on "the rag" which his vainglorious rival would set up in competition with the beautiful work of Edith Plantagenet. Altogether, it is a magnificent scene, and commends itself to the patriotism of a British audience.

FINE ARTS.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society was opened, on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, instead of, as last year, in the Old Water-Colour Society's Gallery in Pall-mall. There seems to be nothing new and important to chronicle of the progress of photography, either regarded as art or science, during the past year. Most of the leading photographers are well represented, and there is a renewed competition with portrait and other enlargements for prizes offered by Mr. Robert Crayshaw. It would be impossible to enter sufficiently into detail to do justice to all the contributors, their merit being so widely distributed and so nearly equally divided. We may, however, next week offer some observations on a few of the most artistic productions, and some of the applications of photography. The exhibition will remain open till the 5th proximo.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the metropolitan schools in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, took place, on Tuesday evening last, in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel. The Lord Mayor presided. The winners of the principal prizes were W. C. Ray, Marylebone; J. M. Woolgar and E. Spencer, Paddington; W. Lane and J. W. Grover, Somers Town; and G. Shipway, Lambeth.

Dr. G. G. Zerffi gave the first of the sixth course of forty lectures on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art, in the lecture theatre, South Kensington Museum, on Tuesday.

The Artisans' Institute, which has been formed for the purpose of promoting technical education and the spread of general knowledge amongst the working classes, was opened on Wednesday evening. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided, was supported by Lord Lyttelton and Dr. Carpenter.

The Watford Public Library, to which is attached the first school of science and art that has been founded in Hertfordshire, was opened on Wednesday by the Earl of Verulam. At a meeting subsequently held the Earl of Clarendon presided, and in his speech enlarged upon the importance of middle-class education, and urged that care should be taken in the selection of those to whom tuition was intrusted.

The Bishop of Manchester on Tuesday evening distributed the prizes to the successful science and art students of Preston in the Guildhall in that town.

A photograph portrait of Miss Thompson, the painter of the "Roll Call," mounted on a card specially designed and emblematic of the subject of the painting, has been issued by Messrs. Dickinson and Co., of Ely-place.

The School Board has taken an important and, we think, very wise step by resolving to introduce the elementary teaching of drawing into their schools. The teaching of drawing confers, as it were, a new sense: it develops perceptions which reading and other branches of education can never reach. To say nothing of the increased pleasure it affords through life so long as the power of sight endures, it trains precisely those faculties which are most regarded in nearly all mechanical occupations, and it forms, therefore, the basis of most technical education. There are few mechanics that would not benefit in their work by a knowledge of drawing; whilst here and there the proposed teaching may stimulate genius that might otherwise remain dormant. The system of teaching adopted in the German kinder-garten has been recommended, and the suggestion deserves consideration.

The value of colour, especially amid the sooty bricks and mortar and grimy drabs of the London streets, has received a practical illustration at the hands of the Post-Office authorities, who have painted all the pillar letter-boxes a bright vermillion instead of a dingy black, as heretofore. By this simple operation the pillar-boxes seem to be quadrupled in number, and, as they catch the eye wherever they are within view, they must save much loss of time in searching for them, and thereby facilitate business and other correspondence; whilst it is astonishing how pleasantly the vivid points of colour brighten up the streets. Artistically considered, this is quite a revolutionary proceeding on the part of the Post Office; but, now that cattle are not goaded to madness through our crowded thoroughfares, we can imagine no reasonable objection to the cheerful innovation.

The Chelsea Vestry have commissioned Mr. J. B. Philip to restore and redecorate the interesting monument to Lord and Lady Dacre in Old Chelsea Church.

A correspondent of the *Builder* protests, with good reason, against the proposal of planting shrubs round the Nelson Column. The shrubs would hide the proportions of the column and be otherwise objectionable. If the lions require protection from rough usage, a moat filled with water would be more suitable. No change will be satisfactory that does not provide a grand flight of steps opposite the portico of the National Gallery, and so dispense with the present inconvenient double flights at the corners. Something very much better than has been done at Leicester-square is surely possible. Trees, fountains, terraces, grass, flowers, shrubs, and, above all, statuary, are required to finish suitably what ought to be the finest place in London.

A group of statuary, to form an apex to the façade of the new Government offices in Whitehall, is in course of erection. The group consists of Britannia, seated, and attended by the lion and the unicorn, and two statues of Justice and Wisdom, these the work of Mr. J. B. Philip. There are also two statues by Mr. Armstead.

Mr. W. G. Wills, the dramatist, who, as is well known, is also a painter, is engaged upon a portrait of Princess Louise.

Mr. Millais is in Perthshire, near Birnam, whence he derived the subject "Winter Fuel" in the last Academy exhibition, and it is said he intends to remain working in the neighbourhood until December.

Mr. Calderon has left London for the south of France, where he intends to remain some months gathering materials for his next Academy pictures. It may be remembered that the subjects of several of Mr. Calderon's earlier works were derived from the neighbourhood of Arles.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch is rendering a good service to the cause of art-education, and to admirers of the late Owen Jones, by undertaking a republication of that admirable decorative reformer's great work, "The Grammar of Ornament," which was becoming very scarce. The work is to appear in twenty-eight monthly parts, at 2s. 6d. each. The first number of the re-issue is before us, and in the purity of the colours and the clearness of the impressions it does not appear to be distinguishable from the earliest examples of the work.

A large sum has been collected in various parts of the world for the monument which is to be erected to Liebig at Munich.

MUSIC.

THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

This music meeting, which terminates to-day (Saturday), opened on Wednesday with a performance of "St. Paul," the oratorio which also inaugurated the festival recently held at Liverpool.

The festival just concluded was undertaken for the benefit of the Leeds medical charities—the General Infirmary, the Public Dispensary, the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, and the Hospital for Women and Children—excellent institutions, by which a large amount of good is effected in and around the populous district to which they belong. The president of the festival was Earl Fitzwilliam, his name having headed a list of forty-seven vice-presidents and twenty-one lady patronesses. As a precaution against possible financial loss, there were 218 guarantors (besides the Mayor of Leeds) among whom to divide a deficit, if any. It is to be hoped, however, from the attractive nature of the musical arrangements, that the result will be a success pecuniarily as well as artistically, in which latter respect the organisation of the festival was on a very liberal and extensive scale—an important feature having been the presiding guidance of Sir Michael Costa as conductor. The string band consisted of eighteen first violins (M. Sainton as principal), sixteen second violins (principal, Mr. Willy), twelve violas (principal, Mr. Doyle), eleven violoncellos (principal, M. Lasserre), and the same number of double basses (principal, Mr. J. Howell). This large force was associated with a fine wind band, with Mr. Radcliffe as first flute, Mr. Barret as first oboe, Mr. Lazarus as principal clarinet, Mr. Hutchings as principal bassoon, Mr. Hawes as contra-fagotto, Mr. C. Harper as principal horn, and Mr. T. Harper as principal trumpet; in addition to which there were cornets, trombones, ophicleide, and various instruments of percussion, most of the orchestral performers having been members of the London opera bands.

The chorus (derived from local and neighbouring sources) was also on a large scale, having consisted of seventy-eight sopranos, seventy-five contraltos and altos, sixty tenors, and as many basses.

With this array of instrumentalists and choristers, the grander effects of oratorio music could not fail to be adequately rendered; while the names of the principal solo singers concerned in the sacred music—Mdlle. Titien, Mesdames Alvsleben, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Campanini, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi—sufficiently indicate that the performances in that respect were worthy of the occasion.

The solos in "St. Paul" were assigned to Mdlle. Titien, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Wednesday morning's performance of "St. Paul" was followed by the first of the miscellaneous evening concerts, also given in the Townhall. The selection was of great and varied interest, having begun with Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and included Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fantasia-overture, "Paradise and the Peri," the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Zampa;" Mendelssohn's violin concerto, brilliantly played by M. Sainton; vocal solos by Mdlle. Titien, Madame Alvsleben, Mdlle. Singelli, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, and Signor Agnesi.

Thursday morning's programme began with Handel's organ concerto in G minor, performed by Dr. Spark, organist of the Leeds Townhall, on the gigantic instrument which forms so conspicuous a feature in that fine building. After this came Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and a selection from "Israel in Egypt."

Of these performances, of the concert of Thursday evening, and of the closing proceedings of the festival we must speak next week. Yesterday (Friday) morning Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" and Rossini's "Stabat" were to be given; the concert of that evening was to include Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri;" and the festival is to close to-day (Saturday) with the usual climax of such occasions, "The Messiah."

The nineteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace began well last week, when the performances opened with the bright and beautiful military overture of Mendelssohn, written originally for outdoor use by a band of wind instruments, and now re-scored by Mr. Manns for a full orchestra of the mixed kind employed in concert-rooms. This adaptation has been effected with great skill, and so happily as to give no impression of any alteration from the original conditions under which the work was produced. The result is the addition of an exquisite piece to our concert-room programmes—one which is alike remarkable for the genius displayed in it and as an example of the composer's precocious powers, it having been written (in 1824) when he was about fifteen. In the strongest possible contrast to this was the concluding overture at Saturday's concert—that written by Richard Wagner, in illustration of passages in "Faust." Tragic gloom is here the pervading tone, with flashes of vehement passion and alternations of tenderer feeling. Some of the orchestral writing is remarkable for its sonority; and the work (which was given for the first time in England) deserves further hearing in a better position in the programme. Beethoven's second symphony (in D) was the other orchestral piece, the performance of the band having been in each instance worthy of its reputation. Mr. Franklin Taylor played Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor with admirable style, finish, and rhythmical emphasis, and was loudly applauded at the close of each movement, and recalled after the close of the whole. Mr. E. Lloyd sang the air "The full moon," from Mr. H. Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron," and Mendelssohn's "The Garland" (the latter encored), with much refinement. Mr. Santley's singing lent a factitious effect to a very weak effort of the late Chevalier Neukomm, and the singer's fine declamation in Schubert's "Erl King" necessitated a repetition of the piece; Mr. Oscar Beringer's excellent performance of the difficult and important pianoforte accompaniment having been a special feature. At this week's concert Dr. Hans von Bülow is to be the pianist.

Since our last notice of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts there have been several special nights, including one in illustration of Mendelssohn, another with selections from Meyerbeer (on Monday); an English night (on Wednesday), when the first part of the programme consisted of pieces by British composers, past and present; and a second Italian night, yesterday (Friday). The clever vocal performances of Mdlle. Franchino continue to be received with great applause. On Monday Madame Lemmens-Sherrington is to appear, and on Monday week Madame Sinico.

The Monday Popular Concerts, at St. James's Hall, will begin their seventeenth season on Nov. 9, when Dr. Hans von Bülow will be the pianist. This gentleman is also announced to give two recitals—on Oct. 31 and Nov. 7.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre reopened, under Mr. Buckstone's management, last Saturday, when, as we have already stated, Mr. Sothern made his reappearance, after three years' absence. During that long period, with the exception of one night, he has acted for the delectation of our American cousins. What more natural, therefore, than that he should reappear in the great Dundreary drama of "Our American Cousins"? Originally a somewhat inefficient and straggling melodrama, the one character gradually began to create and develop itself, until it assumed colossal proportions. Further changes have, we find, been made in many particulars, and the Dundrearyisms are obviously increased in number, to the still increased delight of the audience. This addition to the stock of humours was gratefully received on Monday, and no doubt they will be thoroughly canvassed in the conversations of which in general society they will form the frequent theme. Mr. Sothern had, of course, a great reception; nor was Mr. Buckstone's a trifling ovation. Asa Trenchard was never better represented. A débutant, Mr. George Temple, made his first appearance as Lieutenant Vernon, and sustained the rôle in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Cole was remarkably lively as the valet, Buddicombe. Miss Walton, a new actress, from New York, appeared as Mary Meredith, and by her charming style and person won the hearts of the lieges; and it is our duty to add that Miss Linda Dietz made her first appearance as Georgina, and secured the approbation of judicious spectators.

That local theatre, the Britannia, which has had wonderful success, opened for the season with the revival of Mr. Hazlewood's clever drama of "The Stolen Jewess," a production in three acts, illustrated with a profusion of spectacular scenery, well calculated to attract crowded audiences. To sustain the character of the heroine with due effect Miss Marston-Leigh, who happened to have just returned from her tour with Miss Marriott's troupe, has been judiciously engaged, and gives to the impersonation a grace and a force that could not have been imparted to it by an ordinary actress. Balthazar Benoni, the Jew, was powerfully interpreted by Mr. J. Reynolds, and the general cast is of the most satisfactory description. With these advantages there is little doubt that this stirring and effective piece will retain the boards until Christmas. The colossal theatre in which it is enacted will hold several thousands of spectators, and is nightly thronged by multitudes of all classes. The inhabitants of Hoxton and its neighbourhood have now had long experience of the house being creditably conducted by Mrs. Lane—an agreeable comic actress, who threw great energy and significance into the part of Betty Biddlecombe, a rude Yorkshire lady, who acts, as it were, the eccentric rôle of Chorus to the general action, and provokes the audience to frequent exhibitions of mirth.

Yesterday week the long-talked-of play of "Abel Drake," based on Mr. Saunders's excellent tale of "Abel Drake's Wife," was performed for the first time in Leeds, under the joint names of Messrs. John Saunders and Tom Taylor, with decisive success, Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann playing the principal characters. It is intended, we understand, to play it a few nights in the provinces the better to prepare it for representation in London.

We have already commended Hamilton's Excursions to America, by which visitors can cross the Atlantic with the utmost comfort and unruffled composure, although the Castalia and the Bessemer are not yet available for passengers. A visit any evening, or any Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, to the smaller Agricultural Hall will amply repay anyone desirous of being made familiar, in the course of a couple of hours, with New York and the leading "lions" of the United States. An entertaining guide points out the chief features of this picturesque panorama, the last weeks of which are announced. There is a particularly timely addition to this exceedingly interesting entertainment, in the shape of a "panstereorama" of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh landing at Gravesend.

The first of a series of promenade concerts at the Agricultural Hall was given on Saturday evening, and the building, which had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion, contained an audience of 7000 or 8000 persons.

The silver wedding of Lord and Lady Braybrooke has been celebrated at Audley End with great rejoicing.

It has been decided by the Liverpool School Board that there shall be an examination annually in the Scriptures.

The Northampton Town Council has passed a vote of thanks to the military for the energetic way in which that body put an end to the recent election riot in that town.

Officers commanding infantry regiments at home have had notice of the intended issue of the Martini-Henry rifle, and are ordered to state the number of these new weapons which will be required for their corps, in order that they may be supplied in place of the old arms.

The annual council meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester on Tuesday—Mr. Alderman Barlow, of Bolton, presiding. The report was read by Mr. Pope, Q.C., the hon. secretary. The committee, referring to the result of the general election, looked back upon it as affording considerable ground for encouragement, and as indicating an amount of power and opinion which, rightly directed, would compel politicians and party leaders to listen to the claims of the alliance. The concluding paragraph of the report was very hopeful in tone. The balance-sheet showed that the aggregate amount received during the year was £22,585. The adoption of the report having been agreed to, Sir W. Lawson, M.P., moved a resolution expressing satisfaction that an augmented number of adherents to the principle of the Permissive Bill had been returned at the general election to the House of Commons. The Rev. T. Hutton seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Further resolutions were adopted declaring it the duty of all the members to make the Permissive Bill a vital issue at elections, to organise their electoral forces, and to promote vigorous petition movements.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Cockburn, Master of the Crown Court, has been appointed to the post of Queen's Coroner, vacant by the death of Mr. Winning; and Mr. J. R. Mellor, of the Northern Circuit, succeeds Mr. Cockburn as Master.

Mr. M. B. Byles, barrister, a son of Mr. Justice Byles, has been appointed a revising barrister on the Norfolk Circuit, in the place of Mr. Merewether, M.P., who has resigned the appointment in consequence of his return to the House of Commons.

Mr. H. Labouchere, who formerly represented Middlesex, and Mr. W. Abbott, a member of the Stock Exchange, appeared before the Lord Mayor, on Monday, on cross-summons in consequence of a quarrel which took place between them on the previous Thursday, when Mr. Abbott spoke to Mr. Labouchere about some articles which the latter gentleman had written in a weekly newspaper, and threatened to horsewhip him. The Lord Mayor bound over Mr. Abbott in his own recognisances of £500 to keep the peace for six months. The cross-summons against Mr. Labouchere was withdrawn.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, on a young man who had robbed his employers, a firm of hatters, of £6 by means of a fraudulent invoice, falsely representing that that amount was due for goods supplied by a hatmaker. The manufacturer himself was also sentenced to the same punishment for having incited the other prisoner to defraud his employers.

Further evidence in the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Joseph Aspinall, Mr. Samuel Gurney Fry, and Mr. G. P. Knocker, was taken at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and the hearing was again adjourned.

An omnibus conductor was fined 2s. 6d. and costs at Guildhall, on Tuesday, for having failed to set down a passenger at a required point on the ordinary route of the vehicle.

Two or three prosecutions for selling adulterated milk were before the magistrates at Bow-street on Tuesday. John Binsted, 5, New Turnstile, was fined £5 and 2s. costs. He had, it seems, been already summoned for a like offence, and fined 50s. Mr. Vaughan said that, should the defendant be brought before him again for the same offence, he should impose the full penalty—£20. He ordered him, in addition to the fine, to pay for an advertisement stating that he had been convicted for selling adulterated milk. William Glover, 66, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, was fined £3 and 4s. 6d. costs. In the case of Thomas Pierce, of 15, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, it appeared that he had sold his milk as he had obtained it from the farmers, and Mr. Vaughan reduced the penalty in his case to 10s. and costs.

Mrs. Prodgers again appeared at Clerkenwell, last Saturday, in connection with disputes with cabmen. In one case a driver obtained a summons against her for refusing to pay him the fare he demanded, and in another a cabman was fined 20s. and costs for having declined, by the persuasion of other men, to take her as a passenger.

Jean Brune, who said he was a German, but had been brought up in France, was charged at the Croydon Petty Sessions, last Saturday, on remand, with being concerned in a burglary at the dwelling-house of Mr. George William Petter, of Streatham-grove, Gibson's-hill, on the night of the 3rd inst., and with attempting to stab a policeman named Brooke, who captured him an hour or two afterwards with some of the stolen property in his possession. The prisoner, who affected entire ignorance of the English language, said, through the interpreter, that he had something extraordinary to speak about, but he would like to say it in gaol, and not at present. He was committed for trial.

"Dr. James Phillips" has been committed at Coventry for trial on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money, under pretence of being a representative of a "National Farmers' Association" which has no existence.

James Wall, a pork-butcher, carrying on business at Cardiff, was fined at the local police court, yesterday week, £100, with the alternative of five months' imprisonment, for having on his premises a large quantity of meat unfit for human consumption. The inspector proved the seizure of 172 hams, in a state of advanced decomposition, and a number of bad sausages.

Samuel Black, a labourer, was charged at the Highgate Police Court, on Monday, with an attempt to murder his wife. The woman stated that she had had a quarrel with the prisoner about some money matters, and that he stabbed her twice in the side with a pocket-knife and then wounded her in the throat. She endeavoured to extenuate his offence, but he was committed for trial without bail.—Mr. Serjeant Cox read a lesson to a rough who was tried before him at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday. He had inflicted on a policeman injuries which would leave permanent ill effects, and he was sentenced to two years' hard labour, being the heaviest sentence of imprisonment allowed by the law.—At Guildhall, Thomas Jones, a costermonger, of 13, Holborn-buildings, was charged on Tuesday with assaulting his wife and kicking her in the stomach. The wife at first denied that he struck or kicked her, but, upon being closely pressed as to whether she told a lie at the station-house or was committing perjury in court, she admitted that the prisoner had struck and kicked her, but added that there could not be a better husband when sober. Sir Thomas White regretted that he had not the power of flogging such brutes, and sentenced the prisoner to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour, on bread and water.—Two cases of cruelty to horses came before Alderman Sir Thomas White, on Wednesday, and in each of these a sentence of imprisonment without a fine was passed, one of the defendants having been committed for three weeks and the other for seven days.—At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Tuesday, Eliza Welsh, an ironer, living in Bolton-mews, Notting-hill, was charged with being drunk and assaulting her father and mother. The prisoner said her sister was married on Sunday, and they had been drunk ever since. Mr. Ingham said an Irish wedding without a broken head was a very extraordinary thing. He was astonished that so little mischief had been done. He committed the prisoner for fourteen days, with hard labour. The prisoner, on being removed, fell on her knees and swore to do one of the witnesses an injury.—Thomas Kelly, of Blackburn, was on Monday sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting his wife, a woman who, having but one arm, would seem to be a specially good subject for the practice which probably in wife-beating, as in most other arts, is necessary before perfection can be reached. Kelly appears to have worked conscientiously to this end, for he has previously been convicted fifteen times for the same offence.—A similar sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed by the Stalybridge magistrates upon a mill operative, named Marsland, who had brutally beaten his wife. A baby in her arms at the time of the assault also suffered from it. This man had been sixteen times convicted of various offences.—Three drunken ruffians were told by the Halifax borough magistrates that two of them would have to pay 19s. 6d. and the third man

29s. 6d. for kicking Henry Patchett about "like a football," because he remonstrated with them for pushing a pram off the path on Saturday night.—Archibald Miller, the pensioner, who in May last murdered his wife, who was housekeeper in a Glasgow club, was yesterday week sentenced to death.—The sentence of death passed upon George M'Callum, the Cress murderer, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.—John Walter Coppen, who was condemned to death for the murder of his wife at Camberwell, was hanged on Tuesday morning in Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The inquiry into the deaths of the men who were killed in the explosion on the Regent's Canal on the 2nd inst. was resumed by Dr. Hardwicke on Monday. It was stated that the body of the third sufferer killed on board the Tilbury had been identified as that of a man named Holloway, who had lived at Oldbury, near Birmingham. The witnesses included Mr. F. P. Pigou, of Dartford, manager to the firm of Pigou, Wilks, and Lawrence, gunpowder-makers; Mr. J. F. Hall, senior member of the firm of John Hall and Son, gunpowder manufacturers, of Faversham; Mr. W. C. Edwards, a son of the Regent's Park superintendent; Mr. George Edwards, his father; John Edwards, a canal boatman, and the master of the Dee; Thomas Boswell, captain of the Jane; John Boswell, his son; Henry Coyle, night gatekeeper at the North Lodge, Regent's Park; Mr. Hughes, traffic manager of the Grand Junction Canal Company; Mr. James Barrington, a merchant residing at Forest-hill; Mr. Redwood, secretary and consulting chemist to the Petroleum Association; and Mr. T. W. Keats, consulting chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The last-mentioned witness expressed his opinion that a vapour might have arisen from a leakage in a petroleum cask on board the Tilbury, and communicated with the fire believed to be in existence in the cabin. He thought it highly imprudent and improper to carry petroleum and gunpowder on board the same barge. The inquiry will be resumed on Monday next.—There was a meeting yesterday week of the committee of the relief fund for the sufferers by the St. John's-wood explosion, at which it was stated that the Lord Mayor had consented to open a subscription list, and that contributions would also be received at two banks. Upwards of £1000 has been subscribed. Committees were appointed to visit the houses damaged, and ascertain what funds would be required to meet the losses sustained.—Visits were paid last Saturday by the sub-committee to the damaged houses of the poorer class of sufferers, and it was found that about £4400 would be required to make the necessary repairs. According to a further report of the sub-committee, on Wednesday, the total amount of damage done is £30,405. It was stated that subscriptions are coming in well, though much more will be required. Arrangements were made for relieving the most necessitous cases.

Early on Sunday morning the mansion house of Errol Park, near Perth, long the residence of Mr. Armitstead, late M.P. for Dundee, and recently acquired by Mr. Francis Molison, was burned to the ground. The building was undergoing extensive alterations previous to Mr. Molison occupying it, and when the workmen left on Saturday afternoon everything appeared right. Fortunately the house was without furniture or any of Mr. Molison's valuable pictures.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the servants' wing of Kinnaird Castle, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, near Montrose. The main building was for some time in danger, but the flames were confined to the portion where they were first observed. The loss, it is believed, will amount to nearly £2000.

Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P. for Bolton, whilst out driving on Wednesday, attempted to jump from the carriage after the horses had taken fright. He was dragged along the road for some distance, and sustained some severe contusions.

A dreadful occurrence has taken place at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. David Chapman, a wooddresser, went home, yesterday week, and had some disturbance with his wife. She left the house, taking with her a child eighteen months old. Soon after ten o'clock a man heard a child cry from the direction of Low Mill Dam, a small sheet of water. On going to the spot there was no one to be seen. The water was dragged, and the body of the woman was found. She had tied the child round her waist with a shawl, and both were dead. She was only nineteen years of age.

John Green, fourteen years of age, died in Liverpool on Sunday night of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog in July, and the wounds were apparently healed.

One man was killed and three injured at the Barrow Hematic and Steel Company's works, last Saturday, by the accidental upsetting of a ladle filled with molten metal.

A coal-pit near Hanley, the property of Lord Granville, was discovered to be on fire on Monday.

On Thursday morning the iron-built ship Candahar, 1410 tons, arrived at Falmouth, with loss of jibboom, bowsprit, and making a great deal of water, having come into collision, on the previous evening about seven o'clock, with the Kingsbridge, iron vessel, 1497 tons, Captain Symons. The Kingsbridge sank in three minutes, carrying down with her the master, his wife, and daughter (aged nineteen), and eight of the crew. The remainder of the crew, twenty in number, managed to get on board the Candahar. Owing to the vessel having a water-tight compartment, she was prevented from sinking. The estimated value of the Kingsbridge and general cargo is £30,000. Both vessels were bound for Australia.

A despatch from Charleston, South Carolina, published in the New York papers, states that the gale of Sept. 28 was the severest known there since 1854. It began about daybreak, the wind being strong from the south-east, and increased until nine o'clock, when it blew a hurricane.

The Vienna journals state that the town of Gorlice, on the Kappa, near the Russian frontier, has been destroyed by fire. Four thousand families are without shelter. It was a flourishing place, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

The Constantinople newspapers publish a telegram announcing that Akhiolyi, a town of 5000 inhabitants, on the Gulf of Burghar, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

SYNODS.

The Episcopal Synod of Armagh began on Wednesday its annual deliberations—the Lord Primate in the chair. In his charge he strongly condemned the majority in the synod who declared for a revision of the Prayer Book. The result of their success, he said, would have been an inevitable schism, and the hostile parties would, in all human probability, never again have coalesced.—The Rev. Dr. Butcher, Bishop of Meath, held a visitation of the clergy of his diocese on Tuesday, in the Metropolitan Hall. His charge contrasted strongly with that of the Primate, for he took a hopeful view of the position of the Church. The greater part of the charge was a refutation of the materialist theories of Drs. Tyndall and Huxley.

The English Synod of United Presbyterians met in Bruns-

wick-street, Manchester, on Monday evening. The synod consists of five presbyteries—viz., Berwick, Carlisle, Lancashire, Newcastle, and London—comprising 106 congregations and 19,754 members. The total amount raised by them for all purposes was £54,206. The synod was opened with Divine service, after which the retiring Moderator, Mr. Bell, of Newcastle, preached. Dr. Alexander McLeod, Birkenhead, was elected Moderator, and gave an address, in which he reviewed the leading ecclesiastical events of the last thirty years. At Tuesday's sitting a telegram of fraternal greeting was sent to the Congregational Union. The clerk read a letter to the Moderator from a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States appointed to correspond with sister Churches holding the Westminster standards, with the view of bringing about an ecumenical council of such bodies to consider subjects of common interest to all, and especially to promote harmony of action in the mission fields at home and abroad. A committee was appointed to correspond with the American brethren. The business on Wednesday was chiefly the discussion of the report of the committee of union. The Rev. R. Bell (Newcastle) proposed, "That this synod agrees very respectfully to memorialise the general synod to meet in Edinburgh in May, 1875, to reconsider the decision of last year, and to proceed to the consummation of union with the English Presbyterian Church on the plan laid before the synod at the last meeting." Amendments were proposed to this motion, but, after a long debate, it was carried by 68 to 21.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales opened its conference, on Tuesday, at Huddersfield, when 900 delegates were present. After a general meeting, at which a proposal to augment the stipends of ministers was discussed, the proceedings were opened with an inaugural address by the Rev. J. G. Rogers. He dwelt chiefly with the work of Congregationalism, and referred to the relations of science to religion, the ritualistic movement, the efforts to unite Nonconformists with the Established Church, and other topics. In the evening a meeting was held, at which Mr. H. Richard, M.P., who presided, delivered an address in vindication of the political attitude of Dissenters.—On the previous evening there was in connection with the Union a total-abstinence meeting in George-street chapel. Mr. E. Baines, formerly M.P. for Leeds, was in the chair, and delivered an earnest address on the dangers of alcohol and the vice of intemperance.—Missions and financial matters were the chief subjects of discussion at the meeting on Wednesday, and in the course of the proceedings a deputation from the free churches of the town was received and welcomed.

CATARACTS OF THE NILE.

The great river of East Africa, which flows northward from the Equatorial Lakes, to be reinforced in Senaar by many important streams from the Abyssinian and Ethiopian highlands, and so flows onward, through Nubia and Egypt, to the Mediterranean Sea, has been talked about in the last few days. The yearly inundation of the Delta, or Lower Egypt, a territory about ninety miles long and eighty miles wide, is caused by the sudden rising of the Nile below its junction with the Atbara and the Bahr el Azrek from the mountains of Abyssinia, after the summer melting of their snows. The overflow, which begins in June and ends in November, is the greatest blessing to the country, and compensates for the almost entire absence of rain. From Midsummer to the beginning of September there is, or should be, a gradual increase of the water covering a vast space of fields, orchards, and plantations. The towns and villages appear like islands rising here and there out of a vast flood, but there is usually no cause for alarm. At the end of November, when the inundation has subsided, the land is found to be covered with a fresh layer of rich brown slime, which makes an extremely fertile soil, and is then instantly put under culture. The winter in Egypt is a delightful season, full of verdure and blossom as the spring of Southern Europe. But in the first months of the year the country becomes parched and arid, and May brings in the hot sand-winds from the Desert. Egypt would be a poor, bare country, like many other parts of North Africa, without its yearly flooding by the Nile. If it should happen, indeed, as it has, though very seldom, that the inundation exceeds by a few feet its ordinary height, a great deal of mischief and distress would be caused. The cattle which are now collected on the grounds slightly elevated would then perish, and the mud-built cottages of the poor "fellahs" would be destroyed. This year an alarm has been raised which now proves to be groundless. According to last week's official reports, the natural decrease of the Nile has begun and regularly continued in Upper Egypt since Sept. 6. The actual high water-mark in Lower Egypt is only maintained by letting out again the water from reservoirs. In Upper Egypt the maximum of height has been attained. The reports state all dykes to be in excellent condition, and to have stood one metre eighty centimetres above water-mark. The Nilometer at Assouan, near the First Cataract, showed a fall of five "kerats" from last Saturday to Sunday, as we learn by telegraph, and the fall has continued this week. Every imaginable precaution having been taken by Government, there is nothing to be apprehended.

Assouan, not far above the stupendous ruins of ancient Thebes in Upper Egypt, is the limit of ordinary river navigation, for here is the First Cataract, of which, and of another scene upon the Nile in that neighbourhood, we give two illustrations. They are from photographs which Mr. O. Higginbottom, of Manchester, has lent us. The view of what is called the First Cataract seems taken at very low water in the dry season. As a cataract, its appearance is rather disappointing; it is more like a series of rapids, at best, flowing turbulently between the scattered ridges of rocks. The banks of the river, a little higher up, assume a more picturesque character. Huge masses of granite and black porphyry, exhibiting various fantastic shapes, tower aloft even from the river's bed. The small island of Philo, overgrown with lovely groves of sycamore, palm, acacia, and other trees, is full of the majestic remains of a famous Temple of Isis. Noble avenues of columns, partly shattered, yet preserving their situation and arrangement, extend along the terraced sides of the cliff. The prostrate stone fragments, grandly sculptured, lie amidst deep masses of foliage. Some portions are brightly ornamented with colours, which in that climate have kept all their freshness above three thousand years. The ruins upon Elephantine Island, where the Nile-measuring apparatus is fixed, are likewise admired.

Last week Lord William Lennox gave his "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington" at Clevedon and at Super-Mare, and on Tuesday last delivered the same at Ulverstone.

The annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society will be held in the Philosophical Hall at Leeds, on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 21st and 22nd inst.

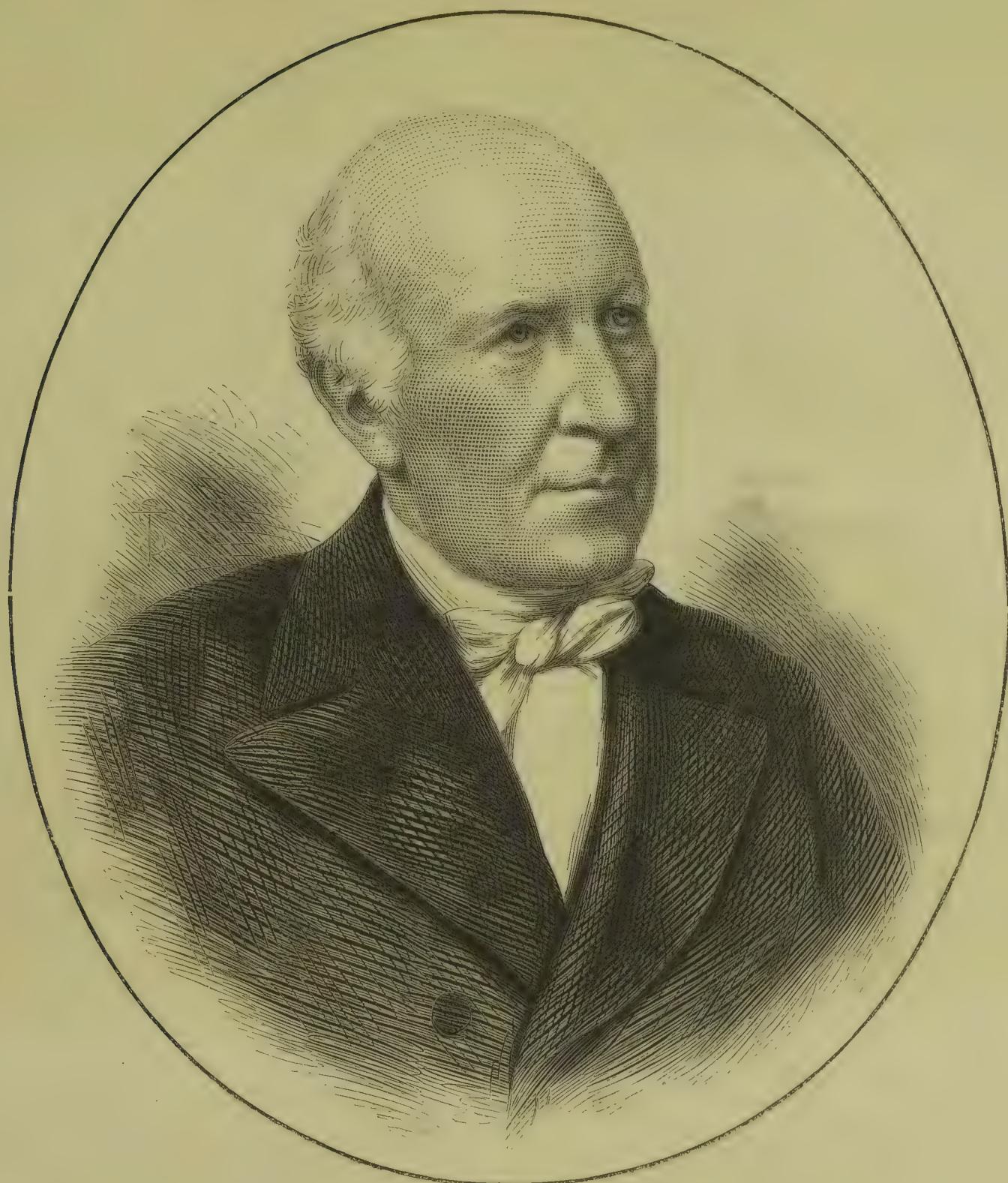
The preparations for the opening of the Roman Catholic University College, Kensington, having been completed, work was begun on Thursday, though the formal inauguration will not take place until Easter term.



THE LATE RISING OF THE NILE: VIEW NEAR THE FIRST CATARACT



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ONCE AGAIN. Sung by Miss Reeves.

GOLDEN DAYS. Sung by Madame Patey.



STATUE OF BALFE IN DRURY LANE THEATRE.



MONUMENT OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY JONES.



STATUE OF WILSON, THE NATURALIST, AT PAISLEY.



HOSPITAL SATURDAY MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that were I to repeat a tithe of the Echoes which I have heard buzzing about the town since last I had the honour to address you I should need, not the column and a half or so, which are my tether here, but as many columns as there are—or, rather, as there are said to be—in the Mesquita at Cordova. The Spaniards put down the number of columns in that edifice at 3500, but the traveller is rarely enabled to count beyond 278 without going to sleep. At the same time, I may be permitted to remark that there are Echoes and Echoes. Surely, it can concern neither you nor me if old General Waffles "backed his dinner bill" last Tuesday at the Senior Warhorse Club, and complained to the committee because his potatoes were not properly mashed. What can it matter to us if Mr. Inkle, after being rescued from imminent death in the interior of Africa by Miss Yarico, has availed himself of his arrival at Zanzibar with that young lady to dispose of his preserver to the captain of an Arab slave-dhow? Is it your business if the Marquis's plate is in pawn, and if the Marchioness has joined the Muggletonians? Is it my affair if Captain Hector has threatened to horsewhip Lieutenant Achilles on the Duke of York's steps, and in full sight of the sentry mounting guard thereto? Nobody has offered to beat me. What do I care if the Rajah of Gingerpore owes six hundred crores of rupees to his tailor, and if Mr. Lombard has declined to lend his Highness more than half a million sterling on his big diamond? And Jones, the bank-clerk, who (after laying heavily against Aventurière for the Cesarewitch) has run away with the cash-box? And Timmins, who has placed the remains of his deceased tom-cat at the disposal of the Cremation Society? Yet these are precisely the kind of Echoes one hears every day in Vanity Fair. Would you have me re-echo them? I think that, to be a discreet chronicler, a writer should believe nothing that he hears, and only half what he sees; and that he should assume every accused person to be innocent, especially if he or she be proved guilty; and, even with these reservations, there will always be a considerable balance of scandal to the good.

Parisian echoes are heavily laden with tidings of the admiration, mingled with bewilderment, with which the public are regarding the decorative paintings executed for the new Grand Opera by M. Paul Baudry. The French art-critics are not wholly agreed as to the aesthetic perfection of M. Baudry's magnificent performances; and the correspondent of one English newspaper has been scandalised at the representation among the musical attributes of all nations of a Scottish highlander playing on a bagpipe, which is of a lively tartan hue, and which is destitute of a mouthpiece. Perhaps M. Baudry, while wandering in the Realms of Fancy, has been justified in painting a plaid bagpipe. It is tolerably certain that three fourths of the variegated patterns of tartan ascribed to the different Highland clans are purely modern inventions, and that 200 years ago the universal hue of the Scottish plaid was black and white. All kinds of floating legends respecting the costumes of the clans were pictorially "fixed" some thirty years since by the late eminent artist, Mr. McLan, who was, I believe, a Welshman. Meanwhile, I commend all art-students who, without going to Paris, are anxious to become conversant with the details of M. Paul Baudry's designs, to consult the current number of the *Paris Gazette des Beaux Arts*.

What is correct orthography? A Government inspector of schools in the north of England, quoted by the *Pall Mall*, has, in his periodical report, been solemnly "chaffing" the spelling of the little schoolchildren of the north, and gives, as a sample of their shortcomings, the following transcript of Cowper's famous "Robinson Crusoe" monologue:—"I Ham monac of hall I searve there is none here my rite to Dispute from the senter hall round to the Sea I ham lord of the souls to the Brute all shoshitude were are the charmes"—and so forth. Ere we laugh at the little Northerners, let us glance at the opening passage of a celebrated love-letter, the manuscript of which is preserved in the library of the Vatican, and which begins:—"Darlyng thought I have skant laylor yet remebryng my promes I thought itt covenynt to certify yow brevely in wat case oure affayres stand: as tochyn a loggyn for you we have gotten won by my lord cardinall menys." The writer of this precious *poulet* was Henry VIII., D.G. Defender of the Faith, King of England, France, and Ireland; and his correspondent was Anne Boleyn, whose spelling, curiously enough, when she writes to her Procrustean lord, is at least fifty per cent nearer the standard of modern orthography than his Majesty's. But Miss Boleyn had probably been "brought up" at one of the first conventional "establishments for young ladies" of the period, and was versed in "all the accomplishments." King Harry was a very clever man, and, as times went, an elegant scholar; but, as regards spelling, he was, like the German Kaiser, *supra grammaticam*. And, after all, what is the correct standard of modern spelling—or, of modern grammar, if it comes to that? The Americans spell "theatre" "theater," and "centre" "center." Why do we speak of our associates in business as our co-partners, and our brethren in theological belief as our "co-religionists," when that semipertoral sage, "the merest schoolboy," knows that in Latin "co" is never used for "con," except before a vowel, as in "co-equal," "co-ternal"; and that before a consonant either the "n" must be retained, as "in contemporary," or it must be melted into another letter, as in "collective" and "comprehensive." What would my editor say, if I were to "cogratulate" him on the "coposition" of his late note to me? To my mind, both King Henry VIII. and the little Northern "scollard" should be secured as contributors—not "cotributors"—to that reissue of the "Fonetis Nuz" which must be published in the good time coming.

And, while discoursing on educational topics, may I say that all friends of real progress have reason to be grateful for the resolution lately carried at the London School Board, on the motion of Mr. Lucraft, seconded by Mr. George Potter, to the effect that drawing is henceforth to form an integral and systematised branch of instruction in the Board Schools. One has a peculiar claim, perchance, to rejoice over such a circumstance in the columns of this Journal, which may be considered the lineal descendant of the "Nuremberg Chronicle" and the block-books of the Burgmayers and the Wohlgemuths—ay, and, *longo intervallo*, of the picture-writing of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, of the Bayeux tapestry, or the bas-reliefs of old Assyria, the tomb-paintings of old Egypt, and the vases of old Etruria. There is preserved in the museum of the city of Mexico a series of rolls of cactus-cloth, not much wider than hospital bandages, on which are depicted by the deft hand of an artist-spy at Vera Cruz, day by day, and hour by hour, the acts and deeds of Hernan Cortes and his invading force. As these picture-bandages were finished they were dispatched by the hands, or rather the legs, of swift Indian runners to Montezuma in Tenochtitlan. What were these but the *Illustrated Aztec News* of the period? The good gentlemen who hold that drawing is an "accomplishment" fit only to be taught to the children of affluent parents do not seem

to be aware that the graphic art is the elder brother of writing; that ninety-nine children out of a hundred have a natural aptitude for drawing, and that were that intuitive faculty carefully cultivated from the child's earliest years by geometrical training, boys and girls would learn to read, to write, and to cipher much earlier and much better than they do at present; and I venture to think, likewise, that by beginning the educational course with drawing schoolmasters and schoolmistresses might attain the grand desideratum of "teaching without tears."

I cannot better illustrate my meaning in the above regard than by referring to two charming passages in one of the most charming book of travels ever written—Bishop Heber's "Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India." The well-beloved Bishop of Calcutta—one almost fancies him to have been born in lawn sleeves and with a pastoral crook in his hand; one can scarcely realise him as Vicar, or Curate, or Rector of Hodnet—is describing a visit to the durbar of the Guicowar of Baroda. By-and-by his Highness's little son enters the hall of audience. "After bending very low, he went up to Mr. Williams with the appearance of great pleasure, climbed upon his knee, and asked him for pencil and paper, with which he began to scribble, like my own dear little girl at home." A few days afterwards the Guicowar and his heir apparent return the visit of the Bishop and Mr. Williams, the Resident at Baroda. This time the little Prince sits on the Right Reverend Reginald's knee, and, paper and pencil being given him, began to scribble. He told the Bishop that he was fond of riding horses and elephants, but that the Sizcar (his Sovereign) had not yet taken him out hunting. "He had begun to write in Maharatta, but in no other language, but was fonder of drawing pictures than letters, the same word 'likna' being used for both drawing and writing." Thousands of years before, this little boy's ancestors could draw very deftly, but could not write at all. Writing. Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, has exhaustively proved, in his excursus on the Egyptian hieroglyphics, is but an arbitrarily contracted system of drawing, and further contracted it amounts to what we call shorthand. No man is born an engrosser of deeds or a stenographic reporter; but the smallest of small children can draw something, be it even a caricature of Mr. Briggs with a pipe in his mouth, in chalk, and on a brick wall. Why should we not sedulously cultivate in all children that craft for which they have a natural gift? "Instead of which," as the Judge remarked in the great duck-stealing case, stupid Mr. Creakle canes poor Traddles black and blue for scrawling skeletons on the margin of his copybook.

I do not often go to the play. I cannot afford it, with stalls at their present ruinous price (for the stalls have all but annihilated the pit, to which one was formerly glad to resort for two shillings' worth of entertainment); and where is the use of sitting in the upper boxes when you are as blind as Dr. Johnson and as deaf as Sir Joshua? I do not care about pestering managers for orders; and, besides, *vixi*. The fragment of life remaining is not long enough for indulging in the diversions of the drama. Still, there is one theatrical "impersonation"—that, I believe, is the correct term—which I am impatiently anxious to witness. I want to see Mr. Henry Irving as Hamlet. Old playgoers will, perhaps, agree with me in the opinion that the late Mr. Charles Kean was, next to the still living American, Mr. Edwin Booth, about the best, and the late Mr. Macready about the worst, Hamlet of the last generation. In the present one I have only noted Mr. Fechter, who was highly picturesque and sympathetic, and poor Walter Montgomery. I yearn, nevertheless, for Mr. Irving's portraiture of the Royal Dane. I hope he will not give us a realistic representation of the Prince, with tawny hair and in the Danish costume of the ninth century, which was mainly composed of untanned leather and the coarsest woolen stuff. Hamlet is, after all, an essentially abstract character; and the abstraction is, to me, most fully rendered in Sir Thomas Lawrence's noble picture of John Kemble. Never mind the anachronism of the silk tights and the Order of the Elephant. Is not Shakespeare himself one colossal anachronism? I mark, parenthetically, in the Calendar of State Papers (Foreign Affairs) of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, just published, and admirably edited by Mr. Alfred Horwood (the discoverer of Milton's commonplace book), that a Danish diplomatist, a Baron *Guildenstern*, was in England towards the close of the sixteenth century. Did Shakespeare, who took his property wherever he found it, also haply select the diplomatic Baron as an appropriate associate for Rosencrantz? Whence do authors procure their names? Albert Smith was jokingly accused of borrowing his from the shop-fronts in Tottenham-court-road. The Thackeray nomenclature is in itself a complete *corpus* of allusive satire, drawn from half a dozen languages and from an immense knowledge of men and cities. What can surpass Captain Vanjohn and Madame de Cruchecassée? Dickens, on the other hand, seemed to have forged his names as gunsmiths are said to forge rifle barrels, by welding together metallic odds and ends picked up on the highway. Sometimes in a name there is a real inspiration of genius, as in Anthony Trollope's Mrs. Proudie, in Fielding's Blini, and especially in Godwin's Falkland in "Caleb Williams." The Lord Falkland of history—noble, austere, melancholy, enthusiastic as he was—might, situated in circumstances similar to those which overwhelmed the unhappy actor in Godwin's wonderful romance, have acted precisely as the Falkland of fiction did. But how wretchedly appellative significance degenerates in the melodramatised Sir Edward Mortimer of "The Iron Chest"!

But, dear me, what right have I to launch into dramatic criticism, or art criticism, or literary criticism? Echo is not critical. Yet, in concluding, may I just mention that I have been reading with much pleasure—mingled, I hope, with some mental profit—the noble tragic play of "Medea, the Enchantress," by Mr. John A. Heraud (*clarum et venerabile nomen*), a new edition of which has just been published. Mr. Heraud's scholar-like drama is avowedly, to some extent, an adaptation from Legouvé; but the English dramatist has followed, not the French but the Italian copy (Ristori's copy), and he has thus gained much in severity and conciseness of style; while instead of stopping short at the murder of the children, and Ristori's immortal "Tu," Mr. Heraud goes back to Euripides, and shows "the weird and revengeful mother, supernaturally rapt away in her dragon-car after having fulfilled her terrible earthly destiny."

The latest addition to the Rotunda at Woolwich is a handsome bronze field gun, which was taken from the King of Oude during the Indian Mutiny.

Placards have been placed in Windsor Great Park warning the public against approaching the red deer too closely. At this season it is dangerous to go near the herds.

The following men have been awarded the medal with gratuities of £15 for long service and good conduct:—George Talbot, quartermaster of her Majesty's ship Boscowen; John Twomey, boatswain's mate of H.M.S. Duke of Wellington.

THE LATE MR. BALFE.

The well-known writer of our "Echoes of the Week," in the first penful of ink he spent under that title when resuming his gossip in these pages a fortnight ago, made some comments of personal recollection upon the uncovering of Balfe's statue at Drury-Lane Theatre. We, too, could have reminded the readers of this journal, whose acquaintance with it goes back ten years, of a pleasing contribution which Balfe made to our Christmas Supplement of 1864, in his composition of a little song called "The Home that Waits for Me," graceful, tender, and sympathetic as most of his lyric strains. It was the office of our accomplished musical critic, upon the proper occasion, to record his estimate of Balfe's unquestioned merits, among which is the talent of expressive melody. This is a gift often bestowed on the Irish nation, and congenial to the Celtic sensibility of variable plaintive and playful feelings, as shown, for example, in the songs of Lover, whose "Life," by Mr. Bayle Bernard, we are now reading with pleasure. Michael Balfe was an Irishman, and we liked him and admired him all the better for that, as we did the great sculptor Foley. If he was appreciated quite as well, to say the least, in France and Germany, even in Italy and Spain, as in this country—if he belonged to the school of Auber and Rossini, not to that of the scientific harmonists—if our learned connoisseurs in the art would pronounce his works "very good for that kind of thing"—there were still many among us who would frankly declare in favour of what pleased their simple taste. The great popularity of "The Bohemian Girl" and other favourite operas was fairly deserved. After what has been said of Irish genius for the fine arts, in which we sincerely believe, it would have been agreeable to name one of the excellent Irish contemporary sculptors as having produced the fine marble statue now in the vestibule of Drury-Lane Theatre. The young Belgian artist, however, M. Malempré, a pupil of Mr. Theed, though he had only a photograph of the deceased composer to work from, is thought to have done very well in the execution of this task. Our Illustration in some degree helps the reader to judge of his performance.

THE LATE SIR HARRY JONES.

A memorial tablet of brass was lately placed in the Minster Church of Beverley, Yorkshire, to the remembrance of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry David Jones, G.C.B., a highly distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, and Governor, during ten years, of the Royal Military Staff College at Sandhurst. He served with great credit, under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsular War, and was long afterwards employed at home in several important civil services, including the superintendence of the Irish Famine Relief Works, from 1846 to 1848. In the Russian War he commanded as a Brigadier-General—first in the Baltic, at the capture of Bomarsund, and subsequently at the siege of Sebastopol, where he commanded the Engineers, and was severely wounded in the assault on the Redan. He died, Aug. 2, 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The tablet which records these services, with the names of his battles around its border, was made by Mr. Gawthrop, of Long-acre. A tablet has also been put up to the memory of Lieutenant Machell, R.E., who fell in the assault on St. Sebastian. The officers of the Royal Engineers have also placed a memorial tablet of Sir Harry Jones in the chapel at Sandhurst, and his portrait adorns their mess-room at Chatham. We have to thank Sir John Cowell, who was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Jones in the Crimea, for communicating these particulars.

WILSON, THE ORNITHOLOGIST.

Paisley has just erected, sixty years after his death, a monument to the honour of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist. Paisley was his native town, and his birth was on July 6, 1766. Science and poetry are not supposed to be congenial to the same mind; yet in Goethe we have the two combined in such a high development that the mixture of these supposed opposites is clearly proved to be possible. Wilson, in his life and works, is another evidence of the same twofold capacity. Besides his high scientific achievements, he gave evidence of the poetic power. "Watty and Meg" will be read and appreciated while the old Scottish dialect exists: it is artistic, quaint, and humorous in the highest degree. "The Solitary Tutor" is another piece by him, in the Spenserian stanza; but he is best known by his "Ornithology of America." The ninth and last volume of his large work was published at Philadelphia, in 1814, and three volumes were added by Prince Lucien Bonaparte. An edition of the "Ornithology," with a life of Wilson, by Sir W. Jardine, was published in London in 1832. Wilson, like most Paisley men, was at first trained to the loom. He afterwards took to the pack, and became a pedlar. In America he took to science; and before his death he had been made a member of the Society of Arts of the United States, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. The statue, of bronze, is by Mr. John Mossman, who also produced the statue of Sir Robert Peel now in George's-square, Glasgow. The figure is that of the man following his favourite pursuit and studying the birds of the New World.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY MEETING.

On Saturday evening an open-air meeting took place in Hyde Park, convened by the promoters of the working-class movement in aid of the hospitals and dispensaries of the metropolis. The people came to the Park in five organised columns, consisting of trade societies, temperance societies, benefit societies, Foresters, and Oddfellows, each headed by a band of music, and bearing banners and flags, some specially prepared for the occasion. An ingenious design was carried out for providing the accommodation of a platform for the speakers. Each of the columns brought with them a stout bench about 10 ft. in length by 2 ft. in breadth. These being covered with red glazed calico, bearing, in large white letters, "Working Men's Hospital Saturday," and carried by men conspicuously at the head of the column, served to indicate to the public the object of the procession. Some men had already appeared in the Park with a few chairs, a small table, a decanter of water, and tumblers, and, on the arrival of the first section of the platform, it was planted on the spot from which the addresses were to be delivered. The sections arrived in good time. The chair was occupied by Archbishop Manning, who was supported by Lord Brabazon, Mr. Gordon, M.P. for Chelsea, Captain Ritchie, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, the Rev. Father Keene, Dr. H. Spratt, Captain Mercier, and other gentlemen who have taken an active part in the movement. The number of people was estimated above 20,000. The speeches of the Archbishop and others were heard with great attention. It is on this present Saturday, Oct. 17, that the collections in aid of the London hospitals will be made among the working classes; and their "Hospital Saturday" ought to be as good as the "Hospital Sunday" of churches and chapels.

The amount received in the year ended March 31 as commission on money orders was £212,002.

NEW BOOKS.

A FEW NOVELS.

It has seemed to us, as a general rule, that it would be neither profitable nor fairly practicable to read and review all that heap of phantasmal fiction, in wide-lined print and bright-coloured bindings, which is continually piled on the editor's table. Publishers and authors, in the majority of instances, must privately know the worth of it rather too well to desire an honest critical opinion; and the listless consumers of this literary confectionery are usually content to take anything under a new title at the twopenny loan libraries in country or town. But whenever, among the so-called "novels," which seldom contain what is new, we can meet with a story that has sufficient originality and consistency to bear serious examination, the task of perusing and reporting upon it will be at once a duty and a pleasure. Mrs. Oliphant's last and one of Miss Braddon's were lately placed under survey, with results decidedly favourable to their merits, which, indeed, had been often before acknowledged. It will be our present endeavour to deal, not too strictly, but fairly, with four or five other tales recently produced by authors possessed of a certain degree of talent, and apparently disposed to think and write their best.

The title of one of these novels seems well adapted as a paradox to catch our attention. It would imply that the narrative starts from a point which is the final event, as it should be the final cause, of every ordinary novel. *Safely Married* (two volumes, Hurst and Blackett) is a story which the author of "Caste" and "Pearl" has designed, indeed, from an entirely different point of view. It begins at the immediately preceding marriage of Elfie Eldritch, a wicked and wanton little beauty of nineteen, to a stern young gentleman of rank and fortune, whom she proceeds to torment by her reckless and heartless behaviour. The miserable course of their brief married life, and that of the subsequent purifying afflictions, are told by Miss Hammond, the elderly aunt and guardian of this naughty Elfie, who never deserved to be Mrs. Allan Braithwait. A particularly odious villain is made at the outset to present himself in the person of Edgar Ramsay, cousin and heir-at-law to Mr. Braithwait, and his rival in Elfie's affections before and after her marriage. We shall not do the author and readers such an ill service as to explode the plot, which is a very simple one, and is wrought out with tolerable dispatch. The men's characters are mere conventional types. They form a contrasted pair, the serious good and the frivolous bad; the former being dark-complexioned, and the latter, as might be expected, having a smooth face and a fair moustache. But the women's characters are natural and womanish in their tempers and manners, though Elfie is not thereby less detestable in all but her pretty face. There is a considerable amount of agonised feeling, one way and another; but virtue is at length compensated for its trials by the restoration of domestic peace. It is, on the whole, a story with enough interest to be readable, and with commendable rectitude of purpose.

The same kind and degree of merit we find in *One Only*, by E. C. P., which is likewise comprised in two volumes (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). It is a well-known line of the Poet Laureate's, speaking of an illustrious man "who loved one only, and who clave to her," that has suggested this title. But what Tennyson refers to is the constancy of a husband. That is always good; and so is the constancy of a suitor or of the lover who may still cherish a hope that his love will yet be returned. Many readers, however, will not see why they should be called upon to admire the barren and gratuitous self-sacrifice of Mr. Charles Fenwick. But they are the same persons who will scarcely believe that any girl like Rose Camden ever did or would run away from an arranged wedding with the rich young man of Aldersham to take the hand of a poor clergyman like Mr. Dupuis. Rose was a deceitful flirt in those days; while Charles Fenwick, then and twenty years later, was a quiet, sincere, unassuming gentleman, very much too good for her. Why, then, should he doom himself to a moping bachelorhood for the sake of an ideal devotion to this foolish woman, who had so coldly jilted him in her youth? We cannot think it was incumbent upon him by any law of Arthurian chivalry, to "cleave to one only" under these forbidding circumstances. But it is beyond question that some men have been known to do so, and we believe that many others have done so without their true motive ever being known. Charles Fenwick, as here portrayed, is very much the sort of character that would be likely to take this turn; and it is favoured by his habits and retired way of life, with his invalid mother and brother to care for at home. His repeated acts of generous kindness, rendered in the most delicate manner, to Mrs. Dupuis and her family, and the final bequest of his fortune to her son, are not at all difficult to believe in. The tone of this story is very agreeable, rationally cheerful, sober, and unaffected.

Let it be here observed, by-the-way, that neither in *Safely Married*, nor in *One Only*, are we kept in suspense, as in most novels, concerning a heroine's matrimonial choice. It is usual, we remarked the other day, for novelists to represent one young woman holding in her hand the fate of two or three lovers at once. Her delicious perplexity is like that of a petted child at the dessert-table, with a sweet cake and an apricot inviting on either hand the tempted palate. *Which Shall She Take?* might do for the title of many a modern domestic romance. The view of this situation is gratifying to lady readers, of course. The mischief of it is, in *Safely Married*, that she has already taken one man, and it is horribly wicked to dream of a predilection for the other, or even to allow that possibility to enter his or anybody's mind. Again, in *One Only*, the real action of the story does not commence till long after Rose has broken off her treacherous engagement to Mr. Fenwick, as related in the first volume. She is the elderly or middle-aged mother of young Henry Dupuis, who is to benefit, in more ways than one, by Mr. Fenwick's unwavering regard for his first and last love. Here is a departure from the common form of plot and passion. It has the effect of presenting feminine weakness and indiscretion to view in opposition to the solid virtues of the masculine character. Two hits are scored for the men's side in the implied moral competition or comparative self-examination which is supposed to be always going on between the sexes.

The next, *Under Seal of Confession*, by Averil Beaumont (Sampson Low and Co.), is a novel of more than ordinary interest. The interest of the story is derived from the development of character rather than from startling incidents or varied sketches of scenery. It has, indeed, a very picturesque though somewhat sombre background in the old baronial castle of Ravensworth, on the seacoast of Northumberland. The noble owner lives chiefly abroad, being delicate and unable to bear the northern climate. In the only part of the castle which is not in ruins live Dr. and Mrs. Etheridge, taking care of the library. Not far distant is the Grange, an old-fashioned house, "quaint and pleasant," inhabited by the widow of the former Rector and her daughter, Stella. At the mansion of Swinstead, a neighbouring estate, live the young heir, Philip Brereton, and his mother, Lady Letitia, who hates this north country. The author's skill is shown in the working out of the characters of these people, young and old, with their various temperaments, and the influence they exert upon each other throughout the

changeable fortunes that await their loves, their sorrow, and their joys. One is at first somewhat repelled by the inevitable figure of a weak, worldly, pettish mother, who is, we suppose, a necessity of sentimental fiction, to bring out the graces of the young women. Lady Letitia, Mrs. Philip's mother, is one of the hard, proud, domineering mothers; but the maternal office is somewhat redeemed in Mrs. Etheridge, though her highest and deepest affection is shown in the duties of a wife. It is to be hoped, indeed, that in the present day, when education, even of women, is the subject of great public attention, it is not needful to send a daughter—an only daughter—to be educated in France, and to be absent for ten years. Dr. and Mrs. Etheridge are Catholics; and it is needful to mention this, because some of the trials which the young people have to bear arise from these differences of faith in the elders. We may speak a word of praise for the liberal spirit which the authoress has shown in dealing with her Protestants and Catholics. It is rare to find this impartial tone, combined with a sufficient knowledge of the probable complications which would arise from such differences, in ordinary people, who are neither ecstatic saints nor Jesuitical intriguers. The characters of the two girls are well contrasted. Stella, the bright, active, high-spirited girl, has been the playmate of Philip in his early years, and afterwards by her influence persuades him to work at college. She is thrown into further prominence by the calm, gentle, affectionate Alice. But this quiet young lady, on her first arrival at the Castle, almost shocks us by her utter absence of anything like girlish sentiment, her apparently worldly ideas of marriage, and her listlessness. Yet, whatever may have been the faults of her school training, it has not made her self-conscious. She does but express the opinions concerning marriage that she has been taught in France. As the story goes on, her sweet, loving nature leads her to overcome her listlessness—at first, to please her parents; and when Philip seeks her maiden love, the sealed-up fountain begins to flow. We demur to her sad fate, though it seems contrived to extricate Philip from his painful position. The moral perversity of Robert Hamilton, or Stephenson, who is the black sheep of the story, is put to singular uses. Having committed a forgery in early life, he is sent by his mother to the Castle, as the doctor's life had been saved by Robert's father many years before. In the doctor's study, amidst the books and the skulls, which are the doctor's phonological hobby, this reprobate youth falls in love with the gentle Alice; and when he finds himself thwarted, by her attachment elsewhere, he commits a second crime, for which, indeed, he is not legally responsible. Though bad enough, he differs from the regulation villain in having some remorse for the hopeless misery he has laid on the family. This is the germ of a repentance, which one would be glad to believe in as the reward of his mother's patient, enduring love. Mrs. Hamilton's character is one of the most interesting in the book. There are some touches of humour, which lighten the more tragic incidents of this story. The title refers to a confession of crime made to the victim's brother, who is a Roman Catholic priest. One Mrs. Priestman, too, the rather vulgar, gossiping companion of Mrs. Vane, who has an infinite horror of a Roman Catholic, becomes a self-restraining, loving friend to both Stella and her brother, under circumstances most likely to excite her prejudices.

But we prefer sanity and sobriety, even in domestic romances. From the feverish heat of jealously self-scrutinising passion, in these womanish portraiture of lovers' hearts, eloquent and imaginative as they are, with their morbid longings for a deep pool or a premature death-bed, we gladly turn to *Young Mr. Nightingale* (three vols., Sampson Low). The author, Mr. Dutton Cook, with a manly and healthy tone of feeling about what we have all to go through in the world, sets himself to construct a novel of social adventure. It is the autobiography of a young man without a recognised father, but whose mother, an innocent and deserted wife, has a secret which he is destined to find out. Bred in a secluded country home, the first strange experiences of his boyhood make him acquainted with a violent specimen of the blackguard peer, or aristocratic satyr, alleged still to haunt the rural districts. We never met this wild beast in any shire of England, and for our part had thought him extinct in the present century; but Mr. Dutton Cook ought to know best. A milder species of profligate in high life is the London fashionable portrait-painter, Sir George Nightingale, whose more or less near kinship to the hero of this story is a riddle whereby hangs the tale. The blackguard peer, too, Lord Overbury, has much to do, and has already done much, to affect the fortunes of those persons whom we find more worthy of esteem. Upon the whole, it appears to our candid judgment that the plot is forced, yet commonplace; but the writing is good, fresh, clear, and vigorous, and there are several pictures of individual character and manners which strike the fancy as neatly and smartly turned out. The figure of Rosetta, the dancing-girl of a strolling company at a fair, who afterwards becomes Miss Darlington, a popular London actress, is not unlike that of Philina, in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister"; but her situation has a more touching interest. That which some German critics would call the wholesome "objectivity" of this story reminds us not a little of Goethe's characteristic mood in the prosaic delineation—of course with a far superior genius—of a young man's introduction to the ways of mankind. Here, again, it must be owned that the incidents conceived by Mr. Dutton Cook, as by Lord Lytton in "Kenelm Chillingley," are not such as resemble the actual experience of the present generation. Pugilism, gaming-houses, and visits "behind the scenes," or clandestine tricks of impersonation, and wandering about in disguises under fictitious names, are less common features, we believe, of modern English society than some clever novelists and comedy dramatists would represent. Duelling has certainly been rather less frequent among us in the last thirty or forty years. Is it not time to drop these little matters out of the literary exhibitions of contemporary social life? We do not mean, indeed, to charge Mr. Dutton Cook with such anachronisms, for the date of his story is placed in the reign of the last George or his Regency, so that we have the journey to London by the four-horse stage-coach Defiance; and this, too, may perhaps warrant the apparition of the blackguard peer. But it seems hardly worth while to continue for ever reproducing the description of practices so long disused in books naturally reflecting the more refined and elevated strain of thought which belongs to this age. Notwithstanding these exceptions, we readily pronounce *Young Mr. Nightingale* a good novel of its kind. And that kind is by no means the worst, though it is not what we consider the best. In entertaining without exciting, it renders an agreeable service to many readers, among both men and women, to whom it may be safely recommended for an hour of repose.

BRITISH AUSTRALASIA.

The fifth grand division of the globe—we prefer to reckon six main geographical divisions, instead of four quarters, and Polynesia makes one by itself—is the undisputed property of our nation. For this magnificent inheritance, as was last week observed in our notice of Mr. Lindsay's "History of Merchant Shipping," we should be grateful to that noble English sailor, Captain James Cook, of Whitby. He was the actual discoverer

of New South Wales, our first Australian colony, and parent of the others; and it was by him that the two islands of New Zealand were fairly made out, though a worthy Dutchman had knocked up against them 126 years before. The new name of Tasmania, that fruitful and beautiful island which Nature has made the gem of the Southern world, preserves a record of this diligent Dutchman. But where is the land named after our modest, brave, and faithful countryman in that region of terrestrial space? There is no "Cookslund," as there ought to be, and the name is found only in Dr. Lang's abortive project for North-Eastern Australia. *Sic vos non vobis* may be addressed to the maritime discoverers as truly as to any class of beneficent heroes. An Italian of Genoa, named Columbus, and a Venetian named Cabot, were, between them, the discoverers of America, about the end of the fifteenth century. But the name given to all that western part of the world comes from that of a mere subordinate officer in a later and less important expedition. "Australia," however, as a name for the great island-continent southward of Eastern Asia, is beyond objection; and, in the form of "Terra Australis," it was appropriated, long before Tasman, to the mainland always supposed to lie in the South Indian Ocean. Middle-aged persons, indeed, can now recollect that, in their youth, it was usual to talk of "New Holland," when as yet no other Australian provinces than "New South Wales" existed, with an insular dependency called "Van Diemen's Land." We have seen all that changed; and we may therefore hope one day to hear the last of "New Zealand." But these remarks concern only the names; and we have rather to do with the actual progress of British colonisation in that region of the earth. It is, all things considered, one of the best and happiest improvements in the nineteenth century. The extent, the consistency, the substantial and effective growth of our Australasian empire (which includes New Zealand, though not part of Australia) would be more readily perceived and admired but for one circumstance. It is seldom described and surveyed as a whole. Most of the books written by travellers or settlers are their accounts of one or two provinces, with the comparatively petty local affairs of a particular period. What has been required, not less for the serious study of political and social movements, than for the use of emigrants, and of many persons having some business connection with those colonies, is a comprehensive, though minutely detailed, statistical description of them all, without lengthened discussions of temporary provincial topics. We have carefully examined almost every publication of any importance upon this subject that has yet appeared. The only satisfactory work is Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co.'s *Handbook for Australia and New Zealand* (published at their office, in Cornhill, and at that of *The Colonies*, in Sun-court). Its second edition, which has just come out, is considerably augmented and improved, with the addition of some interesting new chapters on the botany and zoology of Australia and New Zealand, and a most opportune account of the Fiji Islands, about to be annexed to our empire. The statistics of population, agriculture, trade, mineral produce, and finance have been corrected to a more recent date, from the latest information supplied by the official agents of the colonial governments in London. A beautiful and simple map, expressly designed for this work by Mr. W. Hughes, displays the whole of Australasia, extending just beyond the 180th degree of E. latitude, and thereby comprising all the New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. Here the five provinces of the Australian mainland, with the northern territory of the South Australian telegraph line, are distinguished by their different colours. The contents of this small volume are so compactly arranged that it is quite pleasant to look for any item of knowledge which should have its place here, and which is sure to be given in the most concise form of statement. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands are described in succession. The order of description is uniform and strictly methodical. It relates the discovery of each country, and its history; then sketches its geography, the features of its climate, geology, and natural history; the government and population; their educational and religious institutions; their resources of pastoral, agricultural, and mineral wealth; their trading and manufacturing industry; the land laws, and the facilities to immigration; concluding with a little advice to intending emigrants bound for the province in question. We have no intention of emigrating to any such country, but we shall have frequent occasion to learn some particular fact of Australian statistics. It will be a great convenience, for that purpose, to possess this capital handbook.

M. GUIZOT'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

No one will be surprised (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) to learn that M. Guizot, when drawing up his last instructions to his family, wished to preface them by a declaration of his Christian faith. The first page of his will reads thus:

"I die in the bosom of the Reformed Christian Church of France, in which I was born and in which I congratulate myself on having been born. In remaining always connected with her I exercised the liberty of conscience which she allows her members in their relations with God, and which she herself invoked in establishing herself. I examined, I doubted, I believed that the strength of the human mind was sufficient to solve the problems presented by the universe and man, and that the strength of the human will was sufficient to regulate man's life according to its law and its moral end. After having long lived, acted, and reflected, I remained and still remain convinced that the universe and man are neither of them sufficient to explain and regulate themselves naturally by the mere force of fixed laws which preside over them and of the human wills which are brought into play. It is my profound belief that God, who created the universe and man, governs and preserves or modifies them, either by those general laws which we call natural laws, or by special acts, which we call supernatural, emanating, like the general laws, from His perfect and free wisdom and from His infinite power, which He has enabled us to recognise in their effects and forbids us from being acquainted with in their essence and design. I thus returned to the convictions in which I was cradled, always firmly attached to the person and liberty which I have received from God, and which are my honour as well as my right on the earth, but again feeling myself a child in God's hands and sincerely resigned to so large a share of ignorance and weakness. I believe in God and adore Him, without attempting to comprehend Him. I see Him present and acting not only in the permanent government of the universe and in the innermost life of men's souls, but in the history of human societies, especially in the Old and New Testaments—monuments of the Divine Revelation and action by the mediation and sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race. I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the Gospel, and I hold aloof from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them. I trust that God permits me to call myself a Christian, and I am convinced that in the light which I am about to enter we shall fully discern the purely human origin and vanity of most of our dissensions here below on Divine things."



PARIS AUTUMN FASHIONS.



THE CAPTIVES.

FROM THE PICTURE BY JAROSLAV GERMAEK.



THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BERLIN.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Whenever Lord George Cavendish speaks in the House, which is not frequently, he is very welcome, for the vein of dry humour which runs through almost every sentence mingles with shrewd practical sense and sage counsel. How much more, then, must he be appreciated when he makes an after-dinner speech to his constituents, as he has been doing lately at Bakewell, where he was delivered of a series of comicalities. A parallel between a horse-show and a show of members to their electors was odd, if not apt, and the conclusion was that both animals, though they were put through their paces, were not fairly tested. It seems that Lord George, after forty years' experience of the House, professes not to know whether he is on his head or his heels when he rises to speak, assuming that everyone is wishing that he would sit down. As to the inversion of person first mentioned, if he is conscious of it no one else is, so skilfully does he conceal his shamefacedness, while as to anyone wishing him to sit down, if that is so his audience have a very odd way of showing their desire, since they laugh with and applaud him to the very echo. A curious anecdote he told of Sir James Graham, who used to relate that he always sat down having said what he never intended to say, and left out that which it was most desirable to have said. This is curious, as the confession of a politician who beyond all others was an adept in the art of using language for the purpose of concealing his thoughts, and was the coolest and most collected of speakers that ever lived. Few persons nowadays can tell anything of Lord Althorp's style of speaking when he led the House, but Lord George Cavendish can, and he embalmed a tradition of that noble Lord in his recent speech, in phraseology which is a good specimen of his own style, when he said that "Lord Althorp spoke as if his throat was lined with flannel, and that if he wanted a word he had to dive into his breeches pocket for it." With much more like this was Lord George's own speech plentifully sprinkled; and he certainly must have kept the table in a roar.

When the Conservatives were in Opposition, few, if any, of the young members of that party were so skilled in the art of worrying political opponents as Mr. James Lowther. He was ever prompt to show up parts of measures and sidelong bits of policy, and this in an epigrammatic manner and with touches of bitter humour which never failed to sting. He did not, however, strike one as calculated for office, because his debating powers, though considerable, were perhaps a little risky. However, in the penultimate days of Mr. Disraeli's first Ministry he was made Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, and in the present Government he occupies the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. As representing his department in the Commons he has a heavy weight of responsibility upon him, and his capacity and knowledge of his immediate business were severely tested on two occasions last Session. In expounding and justifying colonial policy in three special instances he succeeded admirably, almost talking like a statesman, and certainly like one who knew what he was talking about; and a slight outbreak into his old sarcastic humour now and then gave flavour to his speech, and evinced that he had not entirely repressed his power of sharp attack and had acquired much of the capability to defend. Most of the young politicians, who were untried in regard to officialism, whom Mr. Disraeli has put into under-secretaryships, have succeeded remarkably well; and Mr. Lowther is by no means the hindmost, if indeed he is not the foremost success. A speech of his, acknowledging the toast of "The Ministers" at a gathering at Thirsk the other day, was a good specimen of his later and more official style, though some flashes of his original manner were not wanting. With him on that occasion appeared Sir Charles Legard, who, in February last, put Liberal Mr. Dent out of the seat he had long held for Scarborough. He has made, at least, one essay in the House, which was creditable. There, too, was Sir William Galloway, mildest and quietest of members, though sometimes he can show that he still has blood in him; and Mr. Basil Woold put in an appearance as a member once more after his temporary secession from Parliament in 1868, and the festival was obviously Conservatively genial.

At one time there was scarcely any private member who exercised greater universality of interference in debate than Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, and when strong drink, and beer in particular, was in consideration he played "Sir Oracle" with the utmost pomposity, and not without warrant, since, having carried some sort of beer bill as a private member, the House has been accustomed to defer to him on that subject. In most of his minor appointments Mr. Disraeli seemed to act on the principle of putting young members who had crotchetts into sub-offices, in which they could by no possibility find room for those crotchetts; and, as they would have enough to do with their departmental work, they were effectually muzzled as to the specialties. But, in the case of Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, that was not exactly so, because he was made Under-Secretary for the Home Department, the department which would have to deal with the liquor law, one of the avowed legislative objects of the Government. It might have been supposed that during the contests on the Licensing Bill Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson would have been foremost in the fray, but he was not; and he sat sombre and silent all though the discussions, while Mr. Cross wheeled and turned and faced every adversary just as the Knight of Ivanhoe did in the closing moments of the tourney at Ashby-de-la-Zouche. Perhaps, however, he was doing the duty of a faithful squire—watching for the moment when his chief was unhorsed to drag him out of the mêlée. Perhaps, also, he is a steady working official, and so is to be excused from disturbing his equanimity by mixing in the clamour of debate. He has been giving some good advice to the farmers in respect to their duty to the agricultural labourers at a meeting in Norfolk a few days ago.

Few of the rising politicians and members of the Liberal party exhibited so little of the sort of depression that might have been fancied to exist in their last Session as Mr. Trevelyan. He was as confident and as jaunty as ever; and though, perhaps, he did not make so many appearances as formerly, when he came to deal with his bill extending the household franchise to counties, he bore himself with the airiness, the more or less assertion, and the belief in the future of his measure, which are peculiar to him, and in which he is perhaps justified, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the House seems inclined to accept him at his own estimate, which is not small. It appears, judging from what he said at a gathering at Gateshead very lately, that Liberal statesmen wanted the rest which the electoral Conservatism of the country has given them.

His official occupation being gone, Mr. Stansfeld is at liberty to bestow some of his energy on popular subjects, and, notably, he has been lecturing on education at the opening session of the Working Men's College. Since the death of Frederick Maurice the inaugural addresses at this institution have been rather dreary, and there were symptoms of their collapse altogether. Whether Mr. Stansfeld has supplied an obvious want it is for the members of the college to say, and it is to be hoped that they have been enlivened and enlightened this time.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Or, women and men—which must we in future say? Like the never-ending conflict between Capital and Labour, this seems an indestructible question, disappearing from the surface for a moment only to come up refreshed and strengthened by its dive—quieter, too, and more reasonable, let us hope. At last week's Social Science Congress there was a decided gain in that hitherto despised quality, common-sense, on the part of the presumably rather "strong-minded" ladies who took part in the discussions bearing on this subject—indeed, it is hardly too much to say that these sensible matrons scarcely asked for any "rights" at all; though whether the fact that nearly all were matrons—the proportion of "unappropriated blessings" being exceptionally small—had anything to do with this result, one would not like to decide.

These ladies, though, must have been real, usual women—of the sort one actually meets and knows in private life, who have houses and friends, husbands and babies; the others, the strong-minded class, who want votes and say so in speeches, would almost seem to be, like some of the dramatis personæ in Ben Jonson's plays, "only talked of," not appearing at all on the stage of actual life—the present writer, at all events, can hardly remember ever meeting any woman who seemed at all in want of a vote, or anxious for any other masculine rights; unless, indeed, he might be allowed to include one unreasonable young lady eager for a moustache in the latter class.

Thus, then, not only does this voting of women at elections seem a step backwards in political economy—a reduction of the division of labour now so universal—but by ninety-nine women out of a hundred it does not appear to be wished for. Contented with their real power—in this respect, at all events, though women are generally suspected of preferring show and title to substance—they have apparently no desire to take any nominal share in the management of the country. And there is, at all events, one obvious reason for this: not only do most women, middle-aged as well as young, think that men use the terms "a strong-minded woman" and "a pretty girl" as diametrical and irreconcile opposites, but they have nearly all an instinctive secret feeling that a vote would be a kind of badge of *old-maidhood*—which feeling, perhaps, explains the unequalled hatred of most girls for the women who "agitate" for these undesirable rights.

To be sure, though, women are not generally over fond of other women. "Women are such fools," said one to me yesterday—herself, perhaps, the exception proverbially necessary to prove the rule; and "women are so uninteresting—so petty," or, more simply still, "I hate girls!" are remarks most men must have heard from those who ought to be the best judges on the subject—clever women themselves. Most women appear to think that their sex (with, perhaps, one mental reservation), if it had the power of voting, would not know how to use it; and, with feminine education and objects in life no higher than they are at present, probably, they are right.

Yet that there are numbers of women infinitely worthier of the right of voting than many men are, is beyond dispute. What comparison can there be in any way between such brains and hearts as those of Baroness Burdett-Coutts or "George Eliot," and those generally possessed by the inane "nice young man" of whom one meets so many, all so exactly and miserably alike? And such women and (alas!) such men are too numerous to permit us to regard a law which equalised them in political matters as an example of that "legislation for exceptions" often and justly condemned.

Of course, female suffrage is only one very small branch of a great question. Some women want to become lawyers, doctors, soldiers, sailors, tinkers—and the rest of the nursery jingle; every woman with anything in her feels the want of a higher training, higher objects, something to do, if she be unmarried and tolerably well off, beyond a trivial share of household superintendence. Many a girl of real intellect, or a bright, powerful vitality that might, if it had the chance, do great things, is utterly spoilt and wasted—often becomes inferior in many ways to women of infinitely less worth, because she feels too keenly, with an angry, helpless impatience, "how dull it is to rust unburnished, not to shine in use," while her brothers or cousins, whom, perhaps, in all things she can easily outstrip, have the fullest openings for activity and thought. Women, indeed, who write have nowadays the chance of finding a vent for their spare energy in novels, poems, works even on politics and religion; but by a merciful dispensation of providence there are still many people of brains and power without the inclination or knack of adding to the enormous burden of words the world already has to bear.

As time goes on, these wants will, no doubt, work out legitimate channels of occupation and use for themselves. No doubt, too, the result will be a considerable modification of what we have been accustomed to look upon as the leading features of the feminine character. Indeed, both men and women seem to be gradually tending towards that less violent contrast between the sexes prophesied by Tennyson in "The Princess"—the man, we hope, forfeiting nothing of the "wrestling thews that throw the world," nor the woman losing "the childlike in the larger mind;" men are less boorish and brutal than of old, women less utterly frivolous and weak. Pamela is no longer the perfect exemplar of womanhood, and Belinda, let us hope, is gradually following Squire Western to extinction.

As among women moral strength and justice are steadily growing, so there are perhaps now more than ever of the men who have that strange feminine (not effeminate) loveliness which is so great and so very rare a charm; that endearing fascination which one would say Shelley must have had, and Garrick very likely, and, it has always seemed to us, that most modern of all poets, Shakespeare. Mr. Trollope says of Thackeray's indescribable charm, "One loved him as one loves a woman, thinking of him when he was away" (we quote entirely from memory), and we have always fancied that Shakespeare was like this—a brightness, a centre of light amid his friends, like a charming woman, sweetly serious or gaily laughing; not a lofty ruler, reverenced and perhaps feared, but everybody's intimate friend and confidant,—his face almost tells us this, with its luminous, delicate perception, its quick insight and sympathy, its rapid variation: no two portraits of him are alike.

"The double-natured poet," says Tennyson, let women learn from the feminine side of Shakespeare's character what it is best that they should be—not nominally the rulers in life, as he, indeed, was no great religious, political, or philosophical leader, but advisers, helpers, comforters; if not, indeed, often like him, originators of great things, yet competent to appreciate, criticise, aid in unfolding and giving colour and life to schemes bare and hard without their loving help and counsel. There are now women (every man meets one, I think) to whom men can look up, finding in them something of a tender holiness to which we can lay no claim: now, as ever, women feel in men a power and decisive courage themselves have not. Let us not do away with these distinctions, and we yet without fear may give some women what power and liberty the best among them want—and, as the times grow better, much more.

THE BERLIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Two marked features of the capital of the new German empire are its promenades intra and extra muros—the one the broad avenue of sickly limes, world-renowned as Unter den Linden, and the other the umbrageous Thiergarten, so named from the deer and other animals which ran wild there two or three centuries ago. This spreads itself out almost from the very heart of Berlin. If it cannot boast of foliage equally venerable as the antiquated oaks and elms of Hyde Park, it is by no means deficient in centenarian trees, besides being far more densely wooded than even Kensington Gardens, and infinitely more picturesque than the Bois de Boulogne. The Berlin Thiergarten is a combination of Dutch trimness in matters horticultural with much of the studied irregularity and far more of the natural wildness of our English system of landscape gardening. Uninclosed as it is on all sides, it is naturally a place of great resort for the Berliners. But, although it is intersected in all directions with straight and winding footpaths and broad, rectangular, and radiating avenues, the inevitable termination of which is a beer-garden or dining-saloon—sombre glades into which the sun never penetrates, and sequestered solitudes where errant footsteps rarely stray, exist within a few minutes' walk of the Brandenburger Thor itself.

Like the wheel within a wheel, there is a Zoological Garden within this so-called animal garden—a zoological garden, too, which, like the Aquarium of Berlin, is not excelled by any in Europe, and where the animals enjoy ample space, air, and light. The larger carnivora are all provided with double cages, connected by a sliding panel of iron, the smaller of which looks, inside, a well-ventilated, handsome building, and serves for a sleeping-place; the other being roofed with thick glass, and closed in with strong iron bars—although sufficiently spacious to afford the animals a good run—and ornamented with rockwork. The animals not needing the same rigid restraint have the amplest opportunities for locomotion; the wilder birds are confined in vast aviaries; the waterfowl have the advantage of a small lake; whilst other species are allowed to roam over the extensive grounds at their own sweet will.

On stated afternoons concerts of military music are given, when the gardens are thronged by the rank and fashion of Berlin, including the ever-prominent, over-dressed and vulgar rich Jewish people, who make this their habitual lounge. On Sundays, in fine weather, crowds flock to the place, and dine in their thousands at the capacious and well-ordered restaurant, either in the great dining-hall or on the terrace in front, overlooking the lake, fountains, and waterfowl, the band of musicians, and the gaily-dressed promenaders, among whom are no end of smart uniforms. All this is not unlike what one sees, on summer afternoons, in our own "Zoo" in Regent's Park.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

The death of the chief of the Geraldines, the head of the Irish Peerage, and the most popular and respected of Irish resident noblemen, is deeply mourned by all classes of the community. The Fitzgeralds of Kildare—"Hibernis ipsi Hiberniores"—have at all periods enjoyed the favour of the people. After centuries of vicissitudes, and many an effort at destruction by attainder, decapitation, and exile, the earldom of Kildare, one of the oldest and most historic titles in Europe, is still inherited by the representative of the Geraldines—

When Capet seized the crown of France their iron shields were known, And their sabre-struck terror on the banks of the Garonne. But never then, nor thence till now, has falsehood or disgrace Been seen to soil Fitzgerald's plume or mantle in his face.

The Most Noble Augustus Fitzgerald, third Duke of Leinster, and Marquis of Kildare, twenty-second Earl of Kildare, Earl and Baron of Offaly, in the Peerage of Ireland, Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kildare, a member of the Privy Council, and Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland, died, on the 10th inst., at his seat, Carton, in the county of Kildare. His Grace was born Aug. 21, 1791, the eldest son of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P., by Emilia Olivia, his wife, daughter and heiress of St. George, Lord St. George, and grandson of James, twentieth Earl of Kildare and first Duke of Leinster, by Emilia Mary, his wife, daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lennox. George IV., then Prince of Wales, stood sponsor at his baptism. His education he received at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and, while yet a boy, succeeded his father as Duke of Leinster, Oct. 20, 1804. In politics he was a stanch Whig, and supported in Parliament the cause of Queen Caroline, Catholic emancipation, Reform, and all Liberal measures he deemed beneficial to the country. At home in Dublin there was scarcely one of the public institutions that did not benefit by his fostering co-operation, and in every effort to promote the national welfare he took an active part. His Grace married, June 16, 1818, Lady Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and by her, who died Feb. 15, 1859, leaves issue Charles William, Marquis of Kildare, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Otto Augustus Fitzgerald, and Lady Jane Seymour Repton. The eldest son, who succeeds to the honours of his illustrious family, is Charles William, now fourth Duke of Leinster, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, a Commissioner of National Education, and hon. Colonel of the Kildare Militia, who, since 1870, has had a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Kildare. He was born March 30, 1819, and married, Oct. 13, 1847, Lady Caroline Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, third daughter of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., by whom he has issue, Gerald, Marquis of Kildare, born Aug. 16, 1851, and several other children. The late Duke of Leinster was offered the insignia of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick, but respectfully declined both. Count Jarnac, the new French Ambassador in London, is his Grace's nephew, being the only son of Lady Isabella Charlotte Fitzgerald, who married the Vicomte de Chabot. It is impossible to describe the feeling of affection that was entertained for the Duke of Leinster by men of all parties. At the public banquet given on the occasion of the celebrated Leinster Declaration in favour of Catholic Emancipation in October, 1828, O'Connell declared that "It was glorious to find in the chair the hereditary descendant of a race of patriots and often martyrs to the cause of Ireland. It was a proud moment to find an Irish Fitzgerald presiding over a banquet consecrated to the principles of freedom;" and Shiel, who followed O'Connell, added these words, addressing the Duke—"The memory of your great ancestors imposes on you a patriotic



obligation. You read an injunction in the epitaphs of your forefathers, and a voice issues from the grave that cries, "Leinster, you belong to Ireland!" The Queen, too, in the "Leaves from Her Journal," describing the Royal visit to Ireland in 1849, thus refers to Carton and the Duke of Leinster:—"August 10.—At a quarter to twelve o'clock we set out with all our suite for Carton, the Duke of Leinster's, Lord and Lady Clarendon in the carriage with us. . . . The park is very fine. We arrived there a little past one, and were received by the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Kildares, Mr. and Lady Jane Repton, and their two sons. We walked out into the garden, where all the company were assembled and the two bands playing; it is very pretty, a sort of formal French garden, with rows of Irish yews. We walked round the garden twice, the Duke leading me and Albert the Duchess. The Duke is one of the kindest and best of men."—Our portrait of his Grace on page 369 is from a photograph by Miall and Co., Piccadilly.

LORD FORESTER.

The Right Hon. John George Weld Forester, Baron Forester, of Willey Park, in the county of Salop, P.C., died on the 10th inst. He was born Aug. 9, 1801, the eldest son of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester (so created in 1821), by Lady Katharine Mary Manners, his wife, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, K.G. His Lordship was educated at Westminster, and sat in the House of Commons, for Wenlock, from 1826 to 1828, in which year he succeeded his father in the peerage. He was for some time Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. Lord Forester married, June 10, 1856, Countess Alexandrina Julia Theresa Wilhelmina Sophia, relict of the last Viscount Melbourne, and daughter of the late Count von Moltzan, but had no children. The title consequently devolves on his next brother, the Right Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock, now third Lord Forester, a Major-General in the Army, and late Comptroller of the Household.

SIR T. W. B. PROCTOR-BEAUCHAMP, BART.

Sir Thomas William Brograve Proctor-Beauchamp, fourth Baronet, of Langley Park, Norfolk, died there on the 7th inst. He was born July 2, 1815, the eldest son of Admiral Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor, Bart., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gregory, Esq., and niece and heir of Thomas Brograve, Esq. He was educated at Eton; and, entering the Army, was for some years an officer in the Royal Horse Guards, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of the Norfolk Rifle Volunteers; was a J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; and served as High Sheriff in 1869. Sir Thomas succeeded his father March 14, 1861. In 1852 he obtained, by Royal license, permission to change his surname from Beauchamp-Proctor to Proctor-Beauchamp. He married, June 15 in that year, the Hon. Catherine Esther Waldegrave, youngest daughter of Granville George, second Lord Radstock, and leaves five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir Reginald William Proctor-Beauchamp, was born in 1853.

THE HON. EDWARD TWISLETON.

The Hon. Edward Turner-Boyd Twisleton died at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 5th inst. He was born May 24, 1809, the youngest son of the Ven. Thomas James Twisleton, D.D., Archdeacon of Colombo, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Benjamin Ashe, Esq., and was consequently brother of the present Lord Saye and Sele. Educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Oxford, he obtained a scholarship in 1826, took a first class in classics 1829, and in 1830 was elected Fellow of Balliol. Five years later he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and soon acquired active employment under Government. He was successively Chief Commissioner of the Poor Laws (Ireland), Oxford University Commissioner, Commissioner for Public Schools, and one of the Civil Service Commissioners, from which last office he retired in 1870. Mr. Twisleton married, May 19, 1852, Ellen, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Dwight, U.S., which lady died in 1862. The noble house of Saye and Sele, from which Mr. Twisleton descends, is one of the most historic of the ancient baronial families of England.

GENERAL EDEN.

The colonelcy of the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment has become vacant by the death, at Bath, last week, of General John Eden, C.B. The deceased officer, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-five years, entered the Army in 1807, served in the campaign in Java in 1811, with the 22nd Light Dragoons, for which he received the war medal with one clasp, and was afterwards employed as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Hislop at the battle of Maheidapore. He was for some time on the Staff as Deputy-Adjutant-General in Canada, and obtained the colonelcy of the 34th Regiment in 1860.

MR. CHAMBERLAYNE CHAMBERLAYNE.

Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugersbury Manor, and Charlton Abbotts, in the county of Gloucester, died at Lausanne, on the 4th inst., in his eighty-third year. He was eldest son of John Hawkey Ackerley, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Chamberlayne, of Maugersbury, and succeeded, in 1831, to the estates of his maternal uncle, Edmund John Chamberlayne, Esq., whereupon he assumed the surname of Chamberlayne in lieu of his patronymic. In early life he was an officer in the Royal Artillery. He married, Oct. 26, 1824, Henrietta Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Guy Fairfax, by whom, who died Dec. 14, 1869, he had daughters only.

MRS. MARSH-CALDWELL.

Mrs. Anne Marsh-Caldwell, of Linley Wood, in the county of Stafford, authoress of "Emilia Wyndham," died on the 5th inst., at her seat, near Lawton. She was daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, J.P. and D.L., Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and succeeded to that estate at the death of her brother, James Stamford Caldwell, Esq., Nov. 17, 1858, whereupon she resumed the surname of Caldwell, being at the time widow of Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, Esq., of Eastbury Lodge, Herts. Mrs. Marsh-Caldwell's principal works were "Two Old Men's Tales," "Mount Sorel," "Emilia Wyndham," "Mordaunt Hall," "Ravenscliffe," "The Wilmingtons," "Aubrey," "The Heiress of Haughton," and "The Rose of Ashurst."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

TREDUNION and G.M.R.—See notice in our last. 2. If he play 2. B to B 2nd, White rejoins with 3. Kt to Q 7th, and mates next move.

MORFAT.—It was a misprint. 2. White mates in two moves, by 1. Kt to Q 7th.

J.H.G.—We have not the back numbers at hand to refer to.

C.J.C.—In reply to 2. Kt to Q 3rd, Black plays B P takes Kt.

JULIUS L.—There is no mate at your third move.

R.D.T.—White replies with R takes Kt (ch). 2. The first move should be K to Q B 4th.

CHARLETON TURNCOAT.—There is no mate as you suggest. Look at the position again.

C.J.N.D.—The Indian Problem as originally printed is incorrect, according to our modern ideas of composition.

W.P.—We shall probably be able to announce the names next week.

J.G.—There is no solution except the author's.

W.E.—We cannot say at present.

A.B.—See notice in our last Number. 1. What if Black plays 1. R takes Kt (ch)?

ETONIAN.—The problem is not up to our standard.

A.M., G.H.V., G.D.Carter, Etonian.—You have overlooked Black's reply of B to Q B 2nd, in answer to Q takes R.

ROLF.—Neither of the proposed solutions will do.

M.CLAIRE.—He can take the Knight with Rook, checking.

J.G.C.—The solution of Problem No. 1599 is very imperfect.

J.M.C.—Blank diagrams of the kind you describe can be obtained from W. Morgan, 87, Barbican.

S.D.G.—It is quite correct. The solution will not hold water.

H.SCHLEUTNER.—You have apparently omitted to take into consideration the consequences of 1. B to Q B 2nd.

THE CONACK.—Altogether wrong. Look again.

PROBLEM NO. 1598.—Additional correct solutions received from J. Sowden, Inagh, W.W.G.D., Edith F., W.R., J.C. Leckey, Q.C.C., W.M. Lee, Ben Rhydding, A.M., East Marden, J.M.C., and W. of Canterbury.

PROBLEM NO. 1599.—Correct solutions received from J.M.C., W.M. Lee, W.F. Payne, J.E.R., Labor omnia vincit, Lakenheath, and J.G.C.

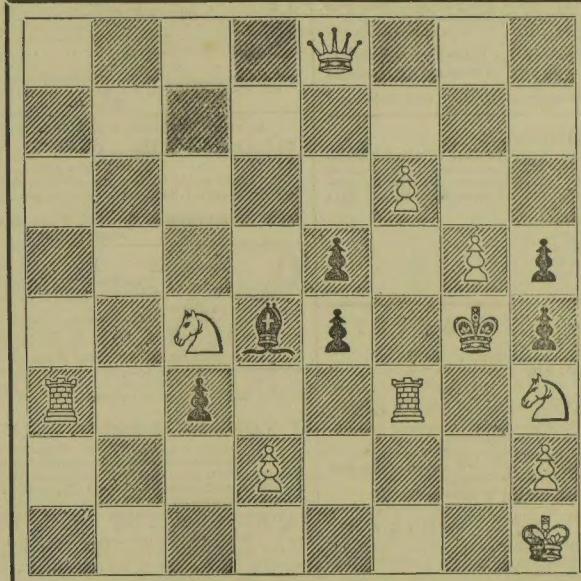
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1598.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 6th	P takes Kt (ch)	2. K takes P	Anything
		3. Q mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1600.

By Mr. G. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.



NEW MUSIC.

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